

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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VARIOUS ACTIVITIES CELEBRATING NATIONAL DAY HELD

Reception at UN

OW302059Y Peking NCNA in English 2014 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly and minister of foreign affairs, gave a reception at the Chinese permanent mission to the UN this evening, celebrating the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among some 700 guests present were heads of delegations and representatives from more than 100 countries to the current session of the UN General Assembly. They included foreign ministers of Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Cyprus, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, the Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, and Uganda, and minister of finance of Mozambique as well as the permanent observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations.

Indalecio Lievano, president of the current session of the UN General Assembly and minister for foreign Affairs of Colombia; Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general, and Tang Ming-chao, under-secretary-general, of the United Nations; and other high-ranking UN officials also attended the reception.

Representatives of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania's office to the UN, the South West Africa People's Organization's office to the UN, the Palestine Liberation Organization's office to the UN and Zimbabwe Patriotic Front's office in New York and representatives of Fretilin (the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor) were present.

Richard Holbrook, U.S. assistant secretary of state, was present on the occasion.

Also present were officials of the New York state and New York City governments, representatives of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association and American personages from various circles as well as American scholars of Chinese origin.

According to a report from Geneva, the permanent representative of the Chinese permanent mission to the UN Office in Geneva and to other international organizations in Switzerland, An Chih-yuan, gave a National Day reception in Geneva today. About 800 people from various circles were present at the reception.

Receptions in Latin America

OW011847Y Peking NCNA in English 1544 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese ambassadors or charges d'affaires ad interim to a number of Latin American countries gave receptions yesterday or the day before to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

These countries were: Venezuela, Argentina, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, Surinam, Guyana and Jamaica.

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Among the high personalities attending the receptions were: Venezuelan Congress President Gonzalo Barrio and acting Foreign Minister German Nava Carrillo; Chilean junta member and Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force Fernando Matthei and Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos; acting president of Trinidad and Tobago and Senate President Wahid Ali; Surinamese President Johan Ferrier, Prime Minister Henck Arron and Commander of the Armed Forces Y. Elstak; Guyanese President and Mrs Arthur Chung and acting Foreign Minister Hubert Jack; and Jamaican Governor-General and Mrs Florizel Glasspole and Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson.

Receptions in Africa

OW011907Y Peking NCNA in English 1614 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese ambassadors or charges d'affaires ad interim in Ghana, Gabon, Gambia, Madagascar, Benin, Senegal and Togo held receptions on September 29 and 30 respectively, marking the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among those attending the receptions were: Etienne Mora, member of the Malagasy Supreme Revolutionary Council representing Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka; Colonel Edouard Rabeony, president of the Malagasy Military Development Committee; Jean Bemananjara, Malagasy minister of transport, supplies and tourism and acting-minister of foreign affairs; Admiral J.K. Amedume, member of the Jhaniaan Supreme Military Council and navy commander; and Paul Indjendjet-Gondjout, president of the National Assembly of Gabon.

Receptions in Middle East

OW011910Y Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese ambassadors to Cyprus, Tunisia, Mauritania, Morocco, Egypt, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria and Iraq gave receptions on September 29 and 30 respectively in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among those attending the receptions were: Cypriot acting President and President of the House of Representatives Alekos Michaelides, acting Foreign Minister and Minister at the Presidency George Ioannidhis, and Minister of the Interior and Defence Khristodoulos Veniamin; Tunisian Minister of Defence Adballah Farhat; Mauritanian acting Foreign Minister and Minister of Finance and Commerce Sidi Ahmed Ould Bnejara, and Minister of Defence Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya; Moroccan Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abderrahmane Baddon; Egyptian acting Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Yemen Muhammad Salih Muti; Syrian State Minister for the Affairs of the Council of Ministers Anwar Hamadah; and Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf.

Receptions in Asia

OW011221Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese ambassadors or charges d'affaires ad interim of Chinese embassies in Korea, Kampuchea, Japan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Vietnam gave receptions on September 29 and 30 respectively to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among the guests present at the receptions were Korean party and government leaders So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Hwang Chang-yop; President Khieu Samphan of the Presidium of the State and Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary and Von Vet of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet Shigeru Hori, President of the House of Councillors Ken Yasui and International Trade and Industry Minister of the Japanese Government Toshio Komoto; Chief of Air Staff of Pakistan Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, Deputy Chief of Army Staff Lieutenant General Mohammad Iqbal Khan and Pakistan Minister of Defense Ali Ahmed Talpur; Bangladesh Minister of Power Boranuddin Muhammad Abbas; His Royal Highness Prince of Nepal Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah, Her Royal Highness Princess Komal Rajyal Kaxmi Dav Shah, National Panchayat Chairman Ram Hari Sharma and Chairman of Nepal-China Friendship Association Poorna Bahadur; Sri Lanka Minister of Health Gamini Jayasuriya and Parliament member and former Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike; Philippine acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose D. Ingles and Minister of National Defense Juan Ponce Enrile; and Vice-Premier of Vietnam Huynh Tan Phat.

Consul-general of the Chinese Consulate-General in Karachi also gave a reception which was attended by Governor of Sind Lieutenant General Sadiq-Ul-Rashid Mohammad Abbasi.

WORLDWIDE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS RECEIVED BY PRC

USSR, SRV Greetings

OW012122Y Peking NCNA in English 2106 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Messages from the heads of state and of parties and governments of a number of countries have been received here, greeting the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The messages are from Habib Bourguiba, president, and Hedi Nour, prime minister, of Tunisia; Francesco Valli and Enrico Andreoli, heads of state of San Marino; Kaysone Phomvihane, premier and general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party, and Souphanouvong, president, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Col. Moussa Traore, president of the Military Committee of National Liberation and head of state of Mali; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the rally of the Togolese people and president of Togo; Lt. Col. Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger; Mathieu Kerekou, president of Benin; Manuel Pinto Da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Julius K. Nyerere, president of Tanzania; Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Ton Duc Thang, president, Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, and Pham Van Dong, premier, of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea; Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, shahanshah of Iran; Carlos Andres Perez, president of Venezuela; Dr. Kristjan Eldjarn, president of Iceland; Malietoa Tanumafili II, head of state of West Samoa; Juan Carlos, King of Spain; Daniel Arap Moi, president of Kenya; Willy Ritschard, president of the Swiss Confederation; Hirohito, emperor of Japan; Margrethe II, queen of Denmark.

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Wahid Ali, acting president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, prime minister of Guyana; John Michael Geoffrey Adams, prime minister of Barbados; Dayanundlall Basant Rai, acting prime minister of Mauritius; and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; as well as the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Marxist-Leninist Parties' Greetings

OW012133Y Peking NCNA in English 2024 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Marxist-Leninist parties or organizations of many countries have sent telegrams or letters to China, extending warm congratulations on the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The telegrams or letters were from: E. F. Hill, chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), on behalf of the party's Central Committee; the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France (with the signature of Jacques Jurquet, head of the delegation and general secretary of the party); the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of USA; Paal Steigan, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist); the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and Fernand Lefebvre, first secretary of the party's Central Committee; Hans Gerhart Schmieder, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany; and the Central Committee of the Canadian Communist League (Marxist-Leninist).

DPRK's NODONG SINMUN

OW012034Y Peking NCNA in English 1959 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--NODONG SINMUN carried an editorial today warmly greeting the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

It says: "Today the Chinese people, under the sagacious leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, are liquidating the aftereffects of the "gang of four" and bringing about a new upsurge in all fields of socialist construction, upholding the banner of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The editorial says: "All the successes made in China today are fruits of the correct policy set forth by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in accordance with the line of proletarian revolution of Comrade Mao Tsetung and his energetic guidance."

It says that the Korean people "support the Chinese people in the just struggle to liberate Taiwan and reunify the whole of China."

The editorial says: "The Chinese party, government and people oppose the 'two Koreas' plot of the imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and have consistently held that Korean reunification must be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

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It says: "The historic meeting of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng last spring demonstrated the firm determination of the two parties, two countries and two peoples to remain faithful to the revolutionary duty to the end as class brothers, without wavering in any storm and stress."

It says: "The strengthening of the militant friendship and solidarity between the two socialist countries, Korea and China, is an important factor in strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and the position of socialism in Asia and promoting the world revolutionary cause."

"Our people will, as ever, advance in close unity with the Chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism," says the editorial.

GENERAL DEBATE CONTINUES AT UN; SECRETARY VANCE SPEAKS

OW302150Y Peking NCNA in English 2113 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--The intensified fight between the two superpowers for redivision of spheres of influence and world domination came under fire in the past few days when representatives from many small and medium-sized countries took the floor during the general debate of the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs Simon Alberto Consalvi said the bleak picture of risks and dangers presented by the world scene a year ago, far from fading, has acquired more disquieting features since the holding of the last regular session of the General Assembly. The big military and economic powers' policies of domination and exploitation have remained unchanged. The conflict between the great powers has become more acute. Under such circumstances, the unyielding struggle by the Third World countries acquires greater significance, he declared.

Venezuela maintains militant solidarity with other countries of the Group of 77 and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, he continued. "We are convinced of the effectiveness and need for joint action in this age of stubborn opposition to domination and exploitation. Only through solidarity will the countries of the Third World achieve their common aspirations of justice and equity."

Nepalese Minister for Foreign Affairs Krishna Raj Aryal pinpointed the escalating arms race as a serious threat to world peace and said that "the nuclear powers possessing the largest stockpile of deadly and sophisticated weapons must prove by action their commitment to disarmament."

Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja pointed out that "the international situation today is fraught with grave uncertainties, thereby threatening the already fragile structure of international peace and security."

He paid tribute to the non-aligned movement for its efforts conducive to world peace and security. In Southeast Asia, he said, ASEAN has emerged as an entity striving for peace, prosperity and stability. Its main objective is the attainment and preservation of peace and stability in the area, turning it into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, free from foreign interference and great power rivalry.

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Bangladesh Minister for Foreign Affairs Muhammed Shamsul Huq told the General Assembly that the international political situation remains disquieting with many more crisis-spots appearing on the political horizon than a year ago. It is therefore imperative to ensure sovereignty and genuine freedom of action without external interference from whatsoever source. Bangladesh lays special emphasis on freedom from subjugation and exploitation, the right to govern their own national destiny without pressure, intimidation or interference, he stressed.

Brazilian Minister of State for External Relations Antonio F. Azeredo da Silveira voiced disappointment with the slow progress in the establishment of a more just and equitable international economic order. The lack of political will on the part of certain big and highly industrialized countries continues to be the stumbling block in the way of such constructive negotiations as north-south dialogue and the law of the sea conference, he said.

British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs David Owen told the General Assembly that the United Kingdom has decided to take immediate steps to relieve the debt burden of the poorest countries. The richer countries should put an end to their indifferent attitude, he said.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance referred to the Middle East question in his speech. He said, "The accords achieved at Camp David offer hope that at long last a turning point has been reached in the Middle East." But he admitted that "much remains to be done in ensuing stages of negotiations" and "no peace agreement will be either just or secure if it does not resolve the problem of the Palestinians in the broadest sense."

He continued, "The conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union is a fundamental goal of the United States." He expressed the hope that it "may conclude a SALT II agreement before the end of this year" and that a comprehensive agreement may be worked out to end the testing of nuclear weapons.

However, people have noted that just two days ago, two underground nuclear tests were reportedly detonated by the United States, while the Soviet Union also conducted new underground nuclear tests recently. This has once again proved that the two super-powers have never been ceasing the arms race and rivalry, although they talk glibly about disarmament everyday.

NCNA COMMENTARY DECRIES GROMYKO'S UN SPEECH

OW301650Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Commentary: Is The Soviet Threat a "False" One?--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--Speaking at the 33rd plenary session of the UN General Assembly on September 26, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said: "The danger of war is increasing with the growth of armaments and the appearance of ever new, more destructive, types of weapons. People cannot accept any excuses like references to a 'menace from the Soviet Union.' Such references are utterly false."

Where does war menace in the world come from?

The Soviet foreign minister tried his best to avoid a direct answer to this sharp question throughout his speech. But it is not hard for people to draw a clear-cut conclusion if only they make a bit analysis of his prolix speech.

Point one Gromyko spoke of is: "Nowadays, a fact which all of us admitted is that a great amount of money has been spent in producing lethal weapons. It is also a fact that 25 million people are in uniform at a time of peace. And people who are directly or indirectly engaged in the production of ammunition are many times of that figure."

Sure, all these are facts. But it is necessary to make concrete analysis in order to clarify where war menace comes from:

--The Soviet military spending in 1976 amounts to 127 billion U.S. dollars which is 24 percent higher than the 102.7 billion dollars spent by the United States. Moreover, the Soviet military spending has been growing at an annual rate of 9 percent.

--Soviet armed forces, now number over 4.5 million, doubles that of the U.S. and equals one-fifth of what Gromyko called as "25 million people in uniform" throughout the world.

--The investment and growth of the Soviet military industry have surpassed the United States. In the Soviet Union 60 percent of the industrial enterprises are reportedly serving military purposes directly or indirectly.

Apparently, it is none other than the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, which have spent a great amount of money in producing lethal weapons and thrown a great deal of manpower in expanding the armed forces and engaging in ammunition production. And in this field, the Soviet Union ranks first.

Point two Gromyko touched upon is: "Taking a sober view of things, it is necessary to admit, however, that the arms race has not decreased a bit," and "the greatest threat to peace comes from the nuclear arms race," "the role of conventional armaments at present is great," and "the arms race is gaining in intensity."

The question is: Between who and who the arms race "has not decreased a bit," but "is gaining in intensity?"

Taking strategic weapons as an example: In 1963, the U.S. had 424 Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles and the Soviet Union 90; in 1977, they reached 1,054 for the U.S. and 1,477 for the Soviet Union. In 1963, the U.S. had 224 cruise missiles as against 107 for the Soviet Union; in 1977, they rose to 656 for the U.S. and 900 for the Soviet Union.

Taking conventional weapons for instance, the number of Soviet tanks now is over four times that of the U.S. and the number of its submarines is almost four times that of the U.S. The Soviet Union produces every year artilleries nine times as many as the U.S., naval crafts and tanks six times, submarines and helicopters two times. During the 1966-1975 period, the world export of conventional weapons totalled 70.4 billion U.S. dollars, among which 34.9 billion dollars went to the U.S. and 20.2 billion dollars to the Soviet Union.

Obviously, it is precisely the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, which are locked in a fierce and all-round arms race and the former is the faster of the two.

Point three Gromyko spoke of: "There is now--and this is admitted by the Western leaders--an approximate parity in arms. The Soviet Union, we reiterate, is not going to change this balance in its favour."

Once again, the Soviet foreign minister has dodged the question of between who and who "there is now an approximate parity in arms."

The propaganda machine of the Soviet Union once openly claimed that one conclusion naturally drawn after two decades of arms race is: The United States used to hold military superiority at the beginning of the race, but now the balance has been changing against its favour and the U.S. is losing its past superiority; therefore, "the reality of newly-formed balance of force" must be taken into consideration. But the Soviet Union has not been satisfied with the present state of the Soviet-U.S. power balance. With ever powerful momentum it is now expanding its conventional armaments and make up its weakness in strategic nuclear weapons, including the development of multiple warhead missiles and long-range bombers.

Very clearly, the Soviet Union is scrambling ambitiously for an all-round military superiority.

Then, Gromyko proceeded to elaborate his fourth point: "The Soviet Union does not seek political domination, concessions, or military bases."

What a clumsy self-deceit!

As is well known, the number of Soviet armed forces stationing on foreign territories now totals more than 700,000. The Kremlin has sent tens of thousands of its military personnel to a number of countries in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America. With large numbers of its naval vessels plying the waters of the world, the Soviet Union has seized many operational military bases or installations in the Baltic, Mediterranean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, Atlantic, Pacific and Caribbean Sea. In addition, it also brings under its direct control the troops of the Warsaw treaty organization, a military bloc which boasts the largest troops in the world. In Africa, more than 50,000 Cuban mercenary troops are under Soviet manipulation. If all these Soviet acts are not for seeking political domination and world hegemony, what else! Could people say that Moscow's 20 army divisions in the German Democratic Republic, its five army division in Czechoslovakia, its four army divisions in Hungary, its two tank divisions in Poland and its several divisions in Mongolia do not station on territories but in heavenly palaces? Who had stirred up a civil war in Angola and dispatched more than 1,000 military personnel and more than 10,000 mercenary troops to carry out sanguinary armed the Angolan people won independence after protracted struggle? Was it Zaire which had carried out aggression against Cuba or the Soviet Union which had instigated mercenary troops to invade Zaire and kindled war flames twice in Shaba? Who had deliberately provoked and got involved in the military conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia and took the chance to rush more than 10,000 Soviet and Cuban military personnel?

The Soviet foreign minister came to the fifth and last point: "When states of Africa or other regions of the world ask for help in order to repel and aggression--we repeat, aggression, an armed attack--they have the right to count on the support of their friends (the Soviet Union--editor)."

One may ask: Who had carried out aggression against Czechoslovakia in August 1968, or who had "asked" the Soviet Union to bring that country under military occupation? Which country the Soviet troops had repelled when that country mounted "aggression and armed attacks" against Czechoslovakia?

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Who had made redoubled efforts to poke its nose in the region along the Red Sea, create upheaval and exploit the opportunity to beef up its military might in that region? Who had openly provoked and supported Vietnam to launch aggression and armed attacks against Kampuchea?

Obviously, this statement of Gromyko's can only show that the Soviet Union intends to make more rabid aggression and expansion in Africa or elsewhere in the world in the days to come.

A host of facts show that the Soviet Union has become a state which has the biggest military spending and the largest number of troops, lethal weapons and occupation troops abroad. It is also a state which is known for its rabid ambition of world domination! As a result of an increased danger of war stemming from the fierce global rivalry between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, the Soviet social-imperialists would boast to be "on an historical offensive" on a world-wide scale constitute the most dangerous source of war. Undoubtedly, a "menace from the Soviet Union" is a stern reality and therefore, can never be regarded as something "false". And the pretext given by the Soviet foreign minister for denying a "menace from the Soviet Union" is "utterly false."

UN SECURITY COUNCIL PASSES RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

OW012055Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council today passed a resolution on dispatching a so-called "United Nations Transitional Assistance Group" to Namibia, after discussions on the Namibia problem on September 29 and 30.

The resolution decided that the task of the "United Nations Transitional Assistance Group" is to assist the UN secretary general's special representative for a period of up to 12 months "to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under supervision and control of the United Nations."

The resolution comes into being from an earlier proposal presented to the council by Canada, France, West Germany, Britain and the United States last July. At that time the Chinese representative already pointed out the serious deficiencies of the proposal. Chinese representative Chen Chu reiterated at the September 29 meeting China's basic position on the settlement of the Namibian question that China has serious reservations with respect to the dispatch of United Nations Transitional Assistance Group and that in view of China's non-participation in the vote on the said draft, China would not be held responsible for the expenses involved for the 7,500 military and logistics personnel.

Chen Chu said: The Chinese Government and people always firmly support the Namibian people for achieving genuine national independence, free from any outside interference and on the basis of territorial integrity and unity. We have consistently held that the South African racist regime must withdraw immediately, totally and unconditionally all its military and civil administration from Namibia and terminate forthwith its illegal occupation there.

Chen Chu condemned the South African racist regime for stepping up its armed repression of the Namibian people, coupled with incessant incursion on the neighbouring African states. He pointed out that the superpowers, particularly that superpower which flaunts the banner of "supporting the national liberation movement," casting a covetous eye, are making active preparations for infiltration and intervention.

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Representatives of African states including Gabon and Mauritius expressed grave concern over the threat caused by the racist occupation regime of Pretoria in continuing its trick of "internal settlement." They observed that the possibility of a unilateral declaration of independence of Namibia by South Africa under circumstances that make Namibia anything but a genuine independent state could not be ruled out.

Sam Nujoma, president of South West African People's Organization, said that the Pretoria regime is neither sincere nor prepared to negotiate for a genuine settlement in Namibia. It is still threatening to withdraw from the whole exercise and to put into operation the so-called "internal settlement." He also stated that "the business of the liberation struggle in Namibia is to us a matter of life and death." The people of Namibia would continue to resist foreign domination and oppression and oppose any neo-colonial solution imposed on them.

The new prime minister of the South African racist regime, P.O. Botha, rejected the resolution as soon as it was passed. He warned the United Nations not to take any single-sided action in Namibia and "not to underestimate South Africa's will to defend its territorial integrity."

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND MEETING CONCLUDES 28 SEPTEMBER

0302108Y Peking NCHA in English 2020 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA) --The 33rd annual joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, closed in Washington on September 28 without resolving any practical problem, according to reports from Washington.

The 4-day meeting was attended by 3,500 delegates from 135 countries and regions. It was opened against the background of slackened economic recovery in the Western capitalist countries, fiercer trade war, continuous drops of the U.S. dollar in foreign exchanges and more unstable Western money market. At the opening ceremony the new managing director of IMF, Jacques de Larosiere, said that coupled with problems of inflation in the United States and continuing high unemployment in most of the world outside the U.S., the imbalances in growth have created "a very difficult and potentially dangerous situation."

The meeting discussed mainly problems of how to coordinate economic policies among various countries, raise economic growth rate, expand trade, and stabilize monetary markets. While chanting "common understanding" and "mutual cooperation", delegates from major Western countries all complained about their own difficulties and asked others to do more in pushing forward the world economy.

Addressing the meeting, U.S. President Carter said that controlling inflation, boosting exports and reducing oil imports "constitute the most urgent priorities of my administration," and "we are determined to maintain a sound dollar." But he soon told a news conference that the U.S. share of world markets had been slipping for 20 years and that "our export problem has been building for many years and we can not expect dramatic improvement overnight."

Some delegates requested West Germany and Japan to speed up their economic increase and import more goods from other countries. West German Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer said that his country had already taken measures to stimulate the economy.

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Stressing the need to resolve the monetary problem, he said the European Community will continue making efforts in setting up a European monetary system. The British chancellor of the exchequer, Denis Healey, expressed the view that the instability in money markets had become a major obstacle to economic growth.

In their speeches, delegates from Third World countries, which have long suffered from colonial and imperialist plunder and exploitation, strongly called for a change in the unjustifiable international economic order with a view to transforming swiftly the economic backwardness and poverty of the great majority of the Third World countries. Malaysian Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh pointed out that millions upon millions of peoples in the developing countries now face unemployment and lower standard of living. He called for a new international economic order to close the gap between rich and poor countries. Cameroon's Finance Minister Marcel Yondo said that growth for non-oil producing African countries overall was estimated at 2.2 percent in 1977. This did not even match population growth. Western industrial countries' protectionism was worrying, he noted. Uruguayan Minister of Economy and Finance Valentin Arismendi, the spokesman for Latin American countries, vehemently criticized Western industrialized countries' growing protectionism. He said that protectionism was damaging Western industrialized countries themselves as much as the developing nations.

World Bank President Robert McNamara had to concede in his speech that in the world today, 800 million people were still living in absolute poverty with not enough to eat for basic nutrition, no medical services or education prospects and a life expectancy of only 35 to 40 years.

UNITED STATES

PLA DEPUTY CHIEF MEETS WITH HUDSON INSTITUTE OFFICIAL

OW301416Y Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep(HSINHUA)--Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with Donald G. Brennan, director of National Security Studies of the Hudson Institute, U.S.A. Mr Brennan arrived in Peking yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

YUGOSLAV DEFENSE SECRETARY VISITS UNITED STATES

OW011840Y Peking NCNA in English 1541 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct(HSINHUA)--Yugoslav Secretary for National Defense Nikola Ljubicic is now paying a visit to the United States at the invitation of U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, reported TANJUG. The Yugoslav minister aims to exchange views with his U.S. counterpart on the realistic international relations, swap experience and promote relations between their armies in accordance with the state relations between the two countries.

While in Washington, Ljubicic had talks with officials of the U.S. Congress and the Department of State. The U.S. side spoke about the role of Yugoslavia as an independent and sovereign state in Europe and in the non-aligned movement, and its contributions to international cooperation and relations among nations as a whole. The two sides pointed out that Yugoslav-U.S. relations have grown successfully and steadily in recent years and particularly since President Tito's visit to Washington last March. The Yugoslav minister is now visiting other parts of the United States.

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SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON SOVIET REACTION TO CHINA-JAPAN TREATY

HK290739Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 21 Sep 78 p 6 HK

[Short commentary on international affairs: "Futile Worry"]

[Text] The Kremlin has never ceased its vicious attacks on the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty since its signing more than a month ago. Recently, Kosygin personally leveled an even more substantial charge against the peace and friendship treaty by branding it as a treaty of "military alliance." What a calumnious charge this is! However, in this document of less than 1,000 Chinese characters, no one can find any trace of the word "military" even if he looked with an electronic microscope with a magnifying power of 1 million times. Can we say that when two contracting parties declare that neither of them should seek hegemony and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country to seek hegemony, they are establishing a "military alliance?" People may still clearly remember that when the Soviet Union attempted to impose the draft "Soviet-Japanese treaty of good neighborhood and cooperation" on Japan last February, public opinion in Japan pointed out that the draft, which "had the strong flavor of a treaty of military alliance," was aimed at "turning Japan into a satellite state of the Soviet Union." Evidently the Soviets were the ones who tried to form a military alliance, but they accuse others of doing so. This is a case of a thief crying "stop thief" through and through.

Kosygin also plausibly denounced the treaty for "not dwelling on peace, disarmament and the easing of international tension" and expressed his "worry" and "strong dissatisfaction" with the treaty. This is even more absurd! As is evident, our peace and friendship treaty clearly stipulates the principle of developing durable relations of peace and friendship between two of our countries. World public opinion also widely indicated that the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty would contribute toward peace in Asia and throughout the world. The Japanese Government and press circles also repeatedly emphasized this point. However, the Soviet chairman shut his eyes to this and brazenly told lies. Does it mean that when two countries contract a treaty, they should copy the oft-repeated trash of "detente" and "disarmament" which Moscow uses to cover up its frenzied arms expansion and war preparations? What kind of law is this? The Soviet leadership clique has really gone to the extreme in its despotism.

Truthfully speaking, it is not because of what the treaty has not dwelled upon but because of what it has that has caused the Kremlin such "worry" and "strong dissatisfaction." As everyone knows, the Brezhnev clique is infuriated because, despite its Herculean efforts to create obstructions and carry out sabotage, the antihegemony clause is still included in the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. To Soviet social-imperialism, which is bent on seeking world hegemony, this is indeed something to worry about. However, it is futile to worry and useless to fly into a rage. Opposition to hegemony has become an irresistible historical trend in the world today and whoever seeks hegemony is bound to meet with violent opposition.

KYODO REPORT ON USSR'S PURCHASE OF FLOATING DOCK

OW301620Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--An 80,000-ton floating dock ordered by the Soviet Union from Japan will enable the Soviet Navy to deploy a 40,000-ton class Kiev-class aircraft carrier in the Far East, reported KYODO quoting Japanese Defence Agency sources.

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The floating dock will be completed at the end of this month and delivered to Haishenwei (Vladivostok) in November, the sources said. It will be assigned to the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

The floating dock is under construction at the Japanese shipyard. The Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co.

The sources also believe another large floating dock ordered by the Soviet Union is under construction in Sweden.

The Japanese Defence Agency is alerted by the unexpected speed of the Soviet Union in deploying Kiev-class aircraft carriers in the Far East.

USSR BUILDS TRACKING STATION ON NORWEGIAN TERRITORY

OW011816Y Peking NCNA in English 1653 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has built a satellite tracking station on Norway's Svalbard Islands without permission from the Norwegian Government, the British paper FINANCIAL TIMES reported on September 29.

It was disclosed last summer that the Soviet Union has also established a radar unit and built a landing strip on the islands.

When the Soviet radar unit was established on Svalbard last August, Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund warned that "it could undoubtedly be considered a violation of the Norwegian regulations for Svalbard."

NORTH ASIA

VICE CHAIRMAN TENG YING-CHAO MEETS WITH JAPANESE FRIENDS

OW3009.6Y Peking NCNA in English 0853 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Japanese friend Kinkazu Saionji, his wife and his son and daughter-in-law.

Present was Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

NPC Vice-Chairman Teng warmly praised Mr. Kinkazu Saionji and his family for their efforts in promoting the friendship between China and Japan.

Recalling Premier Chou's important contributions to the Sino-Japanese friendship, Mr. Kinkazu Saionji said that Premier Chou liked Japanese cherry blossom very much and wrote a poem about it when he was young. "As we know, you will visit Japan at a time when cherry trees are in full blossom next year. The Japanese people feel very happy about it," said Mr. Kinkazu Saionji.

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PRC ENVIRONMENTAL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPAN VISIT

OW300902Y Peking NCNA in English 0845 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--An 18-member Chinese environmental delegation led by Li Chao-po, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission and director of the Office of the Environmental Protection leading group under the State Council, left here by air today for a friendly visit to Japan.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PHNOM PENH RALLY MARKS PARTY'S FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW101824Y Peking NCNA in English 0811 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--A mass meeting in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Kampuchea was held in Phnom Penh on September 27, according to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast last Friday.

The meeting was attended by over 20,000 representatives of Kampuchean workers, peasants, the three services of the Revolutionary Army and government departments.

Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, and other party and government leaders were greeted by a standing ovation when they arrived at the meeting site.

A warm atmosphere of unity and success prevailed at the meeting.

In a long, important speech at the meeting, Secretary Pol Pot dwelled on the current situation and tasks of the revolution and socialist construction in Kampuchea. His speech was punctuated with stormy applause.

Pol Pot Speech

OW020042Y Peking NCNA in English 2027 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, made an important speech at a mass rally in Phnom Penh on September 27 in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported last Friday.

Reviewing the glorious, militant course traversed by the party in the past 18 years, Pol Pot said, "Our party was born and has grown in a tortuous and complicated revolutionary movement."

He said, "The experience of our party shows that leadership by the party is the key factor in achieving victory and that victory can be seized only after building a very correct and powerful party."

He said, "In party building, we should do the following work: first, to build the party from a correct approach in the political, ideological and organizational fields; secondly, to keep building the party in the course of revolutionary movements; thirdly, to sum up and study the experience of party building while doing so.

"This was and will remain to be the course of our party building. The party organizations at all levels, all party members, and all revolutionaries should do likewise. This is the way to strength and victory. Since we have trained ourselves and built our party, we will definitely be able to defend our territory and will not lose one inch of it. And we will be able to build our country into an advanced state with modern agriculture, with an industrial base and with complete independence in the political, military, economic, cultural and social affairs.

"Therefore, the work to temper ourselves and build the party is the most important task and the decisive factor for victory. Party building is not the exclusive task of certain people at a certain level in the party, but a task to be shouldered jointly by all from the party Central Committee down to party chapters at the grassroots."

Referring to the current situation of the Kampuchean revolution, Pol Pot said, "It is the most important issue to defend the country."

He pointed out that since the liberation of Kampuchea on April 17, 1975, external enemies have still been trying to regain our Democratic Kampuchea and turn her into their satellite. The U.S. imperialists tried in 1975 to 1977 to seize Kampuchea again but they failed. Then there came the strategy of the Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists who wish also to seize hold of Kampuchea. "In accordance with its 'Indo-China Federation' strategy and its policy that 'there can only be one state and one nation under the leadership of one party', the Vietnamese side has been dreaming since 1930 of laying its hand on Kampuchea. It is their dream to be a great power in Indochina and Southeast Asia. "The Soviet expansionists have a global strategy which stresses, among others, the seizure of Southeast Asia. But in order to seize Southeast Asia, they have to settle the Kampuchean question, which is a key obstacle to the Vietnamese and Soviet international expansionists. After seizing Kampuchea, they would proceed to effect a drive into Southeast Asia so as to become masters of the economic resources there and control the strategic transportation routes such as the Malacca Strait.

"That is why the Vietnamese and Soviet international expansionists jointly attacked our Kampuchea."

Pol Pot said, "Vietnam encroached upon our Way Island immediately after the liberation of Kampuchea, while on land it had been attacking and menacing us constantly."

"At the end of 1977, Vietnam, the Soviet international expansionists and their accomplices launched a large-scale attack on Kampuchea. Their aim was to capture Kampuchea in accordance with their strategy of 'fighting a war of quick decision'," he said. "They scraped together 14 divisions, including 5 crack ones, to start the attack. They had many artillery pieces and tanks, including a large number of Soviet tanks. Soviet advisors went to the battlefield to give on-the-spot guidance."

"However, we defeated them on January 6, 1978," he said. "Then, Vietnam has again come and attacked us up to now."

He said that due to the aggression against Kampuchea, "Vietnam has landed itself in difficulties in the military, political, economic and financial fields--both at home and abroad. This is the inevitable result of its serious failure in the aggression. Should it continue the aggression against Kampuchea, it would be doomed to perish."

He pointed out, "Up to now, we have made a complete success of defending our Democratic Kampuchea and keeping our land intact. Indeed we have the initiative in our hands. It is our strategic mission to defending our territory and our Kampuchean nation firmly and forever."

"Countries in Asia and especially Southeast Asia have more and more recognized the role of the struggle of Democratic Kampuchea against the intruding expansionists of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. We are waging the struggle in self-defence, but our struggle is relevant to the situation in Southeast Asia. For the Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists, their invasion of Kampuchea is part of their strategy of occupying Southeast Asia and their global strategy."

"Because countries in the world, big and small, have come to recognize or perceive more and more clearly the strategy of the Vietnamese and Soviet international expansionists against Kampuchea and Southeast Asia, they have stood openly or otherwise against these expansionists."

Pol Pot said that scarcely ten months have passed since Vietnam openly intruded into Kampuchea than the people of the world come to see more clearly that, "on the one hand, independent Kampuchea loves peace and is nonaligned, revolutionary and genuinely socialist, while on the other, the aggressor Vietnam, a footman of the Soviet expansionists has provoked war (against) Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. Politically, economically and militarily, Vietnam has aligned itself with the Soviet Union, a traitor to the revolution, a state of phony socialism."

Secretary Pol Pot stressed, "Vietnam must quickly stop its aggression upon Kampuchea. Democratic Kampuchea and the honest Kampuchean people have extended their hands of friendship to the Vietnamese people. If the Hanoi authorities immediately stop their aggression upon Kampuchea and immediately put an end to their strategy of turning Kampuchea into a part of Vietnam through the scheme of 'Indochina Federation,' then the friendship between our two countries and two peoples will be re-established at once, Democratic Kampuchea will announce that it is ready to sign, immediately in Phnom Penh, Hanoi or any other place, a friendship and mutual non-aggression treaty with Vietnam, and our two countries and two peoples will live together in genuine peace and friendship. This is the sacred aspiration of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea."

He said: "The socialist revolution carried out by us since the liberation is correct." "Our socialist revolution has set up firm position in our whole society and made our country a bastion of iron, guaranteeing our independence and sovereignty and fully defending our country."

He said: "We will better continue the socialist revolution in all the cooperations, factories, construction sites and revolutionary departments, so as to further consolidate and develop steadily our socialist collective system politically, ideologically and organizationally, taking root among our collective workers and peasants."

"The socialist revolution in our country," he added, "has greatly promoted the movement of national construction. Since our Kampuchea was liberated, we, guided by the principle of full independence and self-reliance, have been building our country rapidly in agriculture, industry, culture, social welfare and public health. The people's livelihood is generally secured."

On what basis, he asked, should the people's democratic rights be based? "In order to let the people enjoy democratic rights and freedom, it is necessary to let the people have land to till, have water to irrigate their field, have cattles, ploughs and other tools to work and, in short, have the means of production and subsistence. It is, therefore, necessary for the people to own means of production."

"Our Communist Party of Kampuchea has led the people in carrying out the socialist revolution and establishing the collective system. With the collectivized workers organized in the trade unions and the collectivized peasants working in the cooperatives, the party has a solid and powerful alliance of workers and peasants. Through this alliance, the party pools the resources of the entire people and the whole nation. This was our practice in the five years of war ending 1975, and it still is our practice now. The enemy belittles us, saying that tiny Kampuchea cannot possibly maintain its independence and keep the initiative in its own hands. This is because they fail to see the strength of the Kampuchean people who have a firm stand of collectivism and work in powerful collective organizations. Furthermore, under the correct and wise leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people are deepening their socialist revolution," he said.

In the present-day society of Kampuchea, Pol Pot went on, contradictions always remain. But unity is predominant. "because 99 percent of the Kampuchean population are united with the Communist Party of Kampuchea. In the light of the party's line, they are working to defend the country, carry on the socialist revolution and socialist construction and improve their own standard of living. Through education and criticism, we rely on the strength of the collectivized people in handling contradictions." "Enemy agents hostile to the Kampuchean revolution and Democratic Kampuchea are only a handful, and they are isolated in face of the entire nation and the whole people," he said.

"Our socialist construction," he said, "has kept making headway in all fields." He declared that Kampuchea has in the main accomplished the 1978 national plan for water conservancy construction. It has built this year dams, reservoirs and dykes capable of irrigating 300,000 hectares of paddyfields. Adding this to the 400,000 hectares of land brought under irrigation in 1977, there are altogether 700,000 hectares of farm land under irrigation in the country. "We will build our backward agriculture into a modern one in ten or fifteen years beginning 1977," he said. This has been set forth as a slogan. The per-hectare yield of food grains should exceed seven tons. The peasants are encouraged to grow industrial crops. The line for industrial construction has been so defined as to contribute to an independent economy: take agriculture as the foundation develop light industry and proceed to promote heavy industry.

He said 1978 has witnessed the establishment of a number of factories. In addition, factories and workshops in various regions and areas have been expanded rapidly. A steel plant is under construction. When completed, it will be able to produce one quarter of the steel needed by the country. The building of chemical enterprises is under consideration.

He added, "At the party's Fourth National Congress, it was decided that in 15-20 years beginning last year, Kampuchea will be turned from a backward agricultural country into a country in possession of an industrial foundation. It will have light industries, the foodgrain-processing industry, the iron industry, the machine-building industry, the fuel industry, the power industry and the chemical industry. This is the guideline we must grasp firmly in our daily work as of January 1976."

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Dealing with the source of the technical force needed in the development of industries, Pol Pot said, "We hope to build our country independently and at a swift tempo so as to defend our country more effectively and to improve our people's living standards more quickly. For this purpose, we have worked out a line that will enable us to build up a technical and intellectual force serving the present struggle as well as the long-term strategy." He pointed out that many measures have been adopted to train technical workers.

In the cultural and educational fields, he said, "We have carried on the movement to purify the old culture that is reactionary, servile, subordinate, rotten and decadent, to prevent these things from becoming tumours in our society. On the basis of the traditional and progressive culture of our nation and people, we will continue to consolidate and develop a new culture, to make it purer, more progressive and prosperous so as to better serve the defence and construction of the country. He said that the drive to eradicate illiteracy is under way throughout the country, and it will be completed very soon.

"We have also made considerable progress in social welfare and medical work," he declared, adding, "the policy of increasing the population has brought about an initial result. In the period from mid-1977 to mid-1978, 392,000 infants were born, which accounts for five percent of the total population of 7.8 million in the country."

He said, "More and more friendly countries and people in the world have acclaimed these splendid achievements and extended warm sympathy and support." "Our party and our people consider the sympathy, encouragement and solidarity expressed by the friends, far and near, as the most valuable support to the principles of independence and self-reliance and to our policies of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment. We are determined to strengthen our unity with all revolutionary forces and all progressive forces that uphold independence and justice, and fight against imperialism, land-annexing expansionism, racism and all reactionaries and for independence, peace, freedom, friendship and social progress," he said in conclusion.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON POL POT INTERVIEW WITH HONG KONG JOURNALISTS

HK301115Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 29 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The 29 September issue of the Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a short commentary highly appraising Premier Pol Pot's statements to Hong Kong newsmen. The commentary says:

Kampuchean Premier Pol Pot recently received and talked with correspondents of the Hong Kong newspapers WEN WEI PO and TA KUNG PAO. The premier's statements to the correspondents displayed the stalwart resolve of the 8 million heroic Kampuchean people to defend their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Chinese people are determined to support this just stand of the Kampuchean Government and people.

The commentary adds: In the Kampuchea-Vietnam border war, Vietnam is the invader and Kampuchea the invaded. That is the absolute truth, but the Vietnamese authorities have turned white into black, mixed right with wrong and used underhanded criminal tricks to blame other people, fabricating absurd stories claiming that Kampuchea is invading Vietnam.

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Based on undeniable truth, Premier Pol Pot pointed out the Vietnamese authorities' plan to establish an Indochina federation. The premier's statements also exposed the expansionist scheme of the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities, clarified the matter as to who is right and who is wrong, and defended justice in front of the world's people. Undoubtedly these statements will help people recognize the expansionist nature of the Vietnamese authorities.

The commentary goes on: Premier Pol Pot pointed out that Vietnam's offensive against Kampuchea constitutes an expansionist threat to Southeast Asia. Everyone knows that the Vietnamese authorities have long tried to create an Indochina federation. After the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation ended, the Vietnamese authorities, knowing that they had a large number of troops and ultramodern weapons and blinded by self-interest, hastily tried to carry out their plan to establish an Indochina federation to create conditions for them to hold sway in Southeast Asia.

The social imperialist Soviet Union has made every effort to help Vietnam realize this ugly desire so that it can use Vietnam as an outpost and springboard for invading and expanding into the Southeast Asian region in order to realize its goal of controlling Southeast Asia and becoming paramount in the Indian and Pacific oceans. Therefore, Kampuchea is not the last target of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The commentary points out: Even though Vietnam has suffered heavy blows in its aggressive war against Kampuchea, it will not accept defeat. Recently, the Vietnamese authorities maneuvered troops and tried their best to prepare to broaden their aggressive war along the Kampuchea-Vietnam border. The Soviet Union constantly supplies large volumes of weapons to Vietnam and breathes life into that country so that the latter can carry out the aggressive war against Kampuchea. Facts have proved that, encouraged by the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese authorities plan to launch another large-scale aggression against Kampuchea after this rainy season.

Premier Pol Pot has warned the Vietnamese authorities and those in their camp that even if they conduct this war for 100 years or more, they will never be able to occupy Kampuchea. This warning indicates the stalwart spirit of the Kampuchean people against aggression and at the same time represents a blow to the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities.

In conclusion, the PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary points out: The heroic Kampuchean people are invincible. A just cause is always supported by many people, while an unjust cause is only supported by a few.

If the Vietnamese authorities persist in their attempt to invade Kampuchea, they will end up like someone who has dropped a rock on his own feet, and will court even more disastrous defeats.

NCNA REPORTS ON CAMBODIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OW300900Y Peking NCNA in English 0848 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HINSHUA)--Phnom Penh machinery plants are turning out shellers, rice husking machines, cotton ginning machines, drilling machines and motors which play a great role in agricultural production, according to a Phnom Penh report. With revolutionary zeal, the workers of these plants are determined to raise the technical level and produce more machines.

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By last July, the workers of the Phnom Penh No 6 machinery plant were able to produce 30 pumps, 20 sawing machines and about 20,000 hoes every month. They have successfully fulfilled the production plan for the first half of this year and produced 20 more planting machines and 30 more rice husking machines.

The Chak Angre plastic factory which only had four machines in the past and could only produce two kinds of plastics was seriously damaged during the war. After liberation, the workers repaired the factory buildings and machines and restored production by surmounting difficulties. Now the plant has 25 machines and its daily output of plastic cloth reached 10,000 metres.

Production was restored at the Phnom Penh glass factory last year and now it can produce many kinds of glassware for medical and industrial use, with a marked increase in variety as compared with pre-liberation days.

PHILIPPINES' MRS MARCOS RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW011818Y Peking NCNA in English 1639 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Wife of the Philippine president Mrs. Imelda Marcos, who is minister of human ecology and settlements, received Chinese Ambassador Chen Hsin-jen and his wife Hsiao Chih at Malacanang Palace here on September 28. Mrs. Marcos had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

NEW NATION OF TUVALU ANNOUNCES INDEPENDENCE

OW010810Y Peking NCNA in English 0803 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Tuvalu, formerly-called Ellice Islands, becomes an independent state as of today, according to a report reaching here from its capital Funafuti.

At a ceremony held last midnight, the British flag was lowered and the flag of the new state hoisted, ending 86 years of British rule.

The country comprises nine atolls in Southwest Pacific. It became a British protectorate in 1892 and was included in the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1916.

Chairman Hua Sends Greetings

OW300710Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, has sent a message of greetings to Toalipi Lauti, prime minister of the Government of Tuvalu, on the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Tuvalu and his assumption of office. The message, dated September 28, reads as follows:

On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Tuvalu and Your Excellency's assumption of the office of prime minister, I have the honour to extend, on behalf of the government and people of the People's Republic of China, our warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the government and people of Tuvalu. I also have the pleasure to inform Your Excellency that the Chinese Government has decided to give recognition to Tuvalu.

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May the people of Tuvalu achieve successes in defending state sovereignty, safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy. May the friendship between China and Tuvalu and between the two peoples constantly develop.

HUANG HUA HOSTS BANQUET AT UN FOR ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS

OW011713Y Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly and minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the five ministers of foreign affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

The guests were: Mochtar Kusumaatmadja of Indonesia, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen of Malaysia, Carols P. Romulo of the Philippines, S. Rajaratnam of Singapore, and Uppadit Pachariyangkun of Thailand. Present also were the permanent representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand to the UN, and members of the delegations of the five ASEAN countries to the current UN session.

Vice-Chairmen Chen Chu and Lai Ya-li and other members of the Chinese delegation to the current UN session were present at the banquet.

CHI TENG-KUEI WELCOMES PAPUA NEW GUINEA OFFICIAL

OW291347Y Peking NCNA in English 1329 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--Julius Chan, deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry of Papua New Guinea, Mrs. Stella Chan and their party arrives here by special plane this afternoon for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The guests were greeted at the airport by Chi Teng-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Liu Hsi-keng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and Li Pao-kuang, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation.

Talks With Official

OW301410Y Peking NCNA in English 1248 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei held talks with Julius Chan, deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry of Papua New Guinea, here this morning.

John Natera, member of Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan's party and secretary for primary industry, was among those who took part in the talks on the Papua New Guinean side. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Wei Yu-ming and Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Liu Hsi-keng also took part in the talks.

Prior to the talks, Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan and his wife paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung and presented a wreath in the name of the Government of Papua New Guinea.

Hosts Banquet

OW292004Y Peking NCNA in English 1941 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chi Teng-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Julius Chan, deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry of Papua New Guinea, Mrs. Stella Chan and their party.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei said that just as the Chinese people were getting ready to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan came to pay a goodwill visit to China, bringing to the Chinese people the profound friendship of the people of Papua New Guinea.

The vice-premier said that Papua New Guinea "has pursued a foreign policy of neutrality, persisted in establishing good neighbourly and amicable relations with other countries and striven to promote regional cooperation in the South Pacific and Southeast Asia, playing an ever more important role in international affairs." "This year, the Government of Papua New Guinea has proclaimed the establishment of a 200-nautical mile economic zone. This is an important measure to safeguard your state sovereignty and protect your natural resources, for which we express our appreciation and support," he added. He pointed out: "The intensifying rivalry between the two superpowers for world hegemony poses a threat to the peace and security of all countries. The late-coming superpower, in particular, is perpetrating interference and expansion everywhere, and has ambitious designs on the South Pacific region as well. We are glad to note that the countries in the South Pacific are on guard against this and are making steady progress in their united struggle against hegemonism."

In reply, Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan said: "This is my first visit to China." "I gladly accepted the invitation of your government since I have long been interested in learning how China has raised the living standards of its people and is now a self-reliant nation," he added.

Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan said: "Our two countries have already established trade and diplomatic relations. I will be looking at ways in which these relations can be strengthened through increased understanding and cooperation. Papua New Guinea and China are both committed to improving the living standards of our peoples especially of those living in rural areas." He pointed out that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, "our two countries have moved closer through greater trade and exchange of visits." "These contacts have deepened our understanding of each other, and increased the bonds of friendship between us."

Deputy Prime Minister Chan said: "Our geographical position, being on the western edge of the Pacific region and the eastern edge of the Asian region, naturally provides the potential for Papua New Guinea to serve as a vital link between these two areas." "We are prepared to take our proper place and to play a meaningful role in the maintenance and promotion of understanding and peace in the Asia and Pacific regions."

Present at the banquet also were Wang Hai-jung, Chinese vice-foreign minister; Chia Shih, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wei Yu-ming, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Liu Hsi-keng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Li Pao-kaung, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation; and Li Li-kung, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

SOUTH ASIA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NEPALESE PREMIER'S VISIT

Welcomed in Tientsin

CW291856Y Peking NCNA in English 1725 GMT 29 Sep 78 CW

[Text] Tientsin, 28 Sep (HSINHUA)--Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Bista arrived here from Peking by special plane this afternoon accompanied by Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng. This coastal industrial city in north China today overflowed with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples.

The guests were welcomed by Vice-Chairmen of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Huang Chih-kang, Yen Ta-kai, Hu Chao-heng, Pai Hua and Chao Chun, as well as 2,000 local people, singing and dancing youth among them.

The distinguished guests visited the new harbour. They went aboard a ship for a cruise on the Pohai Bay.

The municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of Prime Minister and Madame Bista and other distinguished guests this evening. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng were present.

Prime Minister Bista paid warm tribute to the friendship between Nepal and China in his toast at the banquet. He said: "There is tremendous affection and respect for the Chinese people in Nepal." The Nepalese and Chinese peoples, he added, "have become dependable friends." "There is greater political understanding and sincere desire for further developing our relations with mutual benefit," he noted.

Vice-Chairman Huang Chih-kang, who spoke earlier, said that people in Tientsin as in other parts of the country highly treasured Sino-Nepalese friendship. "With steady growth of economic and cultural ties between the two countries, a number of personnel from this city have been to your beautiful country and accorded kind hospitality by your government and people." He also noted that the city had played host to resident students and sports teams from Nepal, saying that their stay "has added to the splendour of the friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples."

After the banquet, the distinguished guests were entertained at a performance of songs, dances and acrobatics. With the distinguished guests were Nepalese Ambassador and Madame Yadu Nath Khanal and Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei.

Tours Takang Oilfield

CW301607Y Peking NCNA in English 1516 GMT 30 Sep 78 CW

[Text] Tientsin, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Bista visited the Takang oilfield this morning. They went from Tientsin by car, accompanied by Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua, Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng and Vice-Chairman Huang Chih-kang of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

The Takang oilfield is in the process of expansion, with drilling rigs being erected in new exploitation zones. Housing projects for workers are also going up.

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The distinguished guests inspected drilling, oil extraction, natural gas transmission and other production processes. Beside a 40-metre derrick operated by the No 3227 drilling team, Prime Minister Bista had a cordial meeting with the oil workers. A deputy director of the oilfield told the prime minister that the rig was built in China while the diesel engine was of foreign make. The drilling team, he added, fulfilled its tasks every month and the wells were all of top quality. Wearing an aluminium helmet, the prime minister then mounted the platform to watch the workers in action. He also saw a seaside oil transit station. In the course of the visit, the prime minister asked about workers' wages and welfare facilities.

In the afternoon, Prime Minister and Madame Bista returned to Peking from Tientsin in the company of Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng. Vice-Chairman Huang Chih-kang and others saw them off at the airport.

Construction Pact Signed

GW010929Y Peking NCNA in English 0834 GMT 1 Oct 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--An agreement on the construction of complete projects between the Government of the People's Republic of China and his majesty's Government of Nepal was signed here this afternoon.

Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista of Nepal signed the agreement. Attending the ceremony were Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal.

Hua Meets Premier Bista

GW011243Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 1 Oct 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Kirti Nidhi Bista, prime minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal, Mrs. Bodh Kumari Bista and their entourage. During the meeting, Chairman Hua had photographs taken together with the distinguished guests. He then had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Prime Minister Bista.

Members of Prime Minister Bista's entourage present at the meeting were Yadu Nath Khanal, royal Nepalese ambassador to China, and Mrs. Khanal; Uddhav Deo Bhatt, foreign secretary; Dibya Dev Bhatt, acting secretary to the prime minister; and Kedar Prasad Koirala, joint secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Officials of the Nepalese Embassy in China were present. Present also were Han Nien-lung, Chinese vice-foreign minister; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Cho Lin, wife of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping; and Peng Kuang-wei, Chinese ambassador to Nepal.

Nepalese Premier Hosts Banquet

GW010920Y Peking NCNA in English 0901 GMT 1 Oct 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Kirti Nidhi Bista, prime minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal, and Mrs. Bista gave a return banquet at the Great Hall of the People here at noon today.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Cho Lin, and Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua were guests of honour. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Prime Minister Bista and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping spoke.

Prime Minister Bista said: "I have been moved by the warmth and affection I have met here for our country and our people." He said: "We have witnessed the tremendous enthusiasm and dedication of the people so visibly manifest today. When I compare what I saw before and what I have seen this time, I cannot but observe the great stride you have made on your new Long March to progress and development. We in Nepal watch your manifold achievements with admirations. Let me once again wish you even greater successes and on this National Day of China, reiterate our greetings to the Chinese people."

The prime minister said: "I am happy with the fruitful exchange of views I had with you and other Chinese leaders and which I hope to have with His Excellency Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. This exchange will, I believe, contribute even more towards the promotion of still better understanding and for the good will between our two countries. When I return to Nepal I will carry very pleasant memories of our visit to China and of the good will of the Chinese people. His Majesty King Birendra is leaving no stone unturned for the balanced development of our country and under his wise guidance Nepal has already made progress and we have no doubt that Nepal has a bright future."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: "The prime minister's current visit has added luster to the 29th anniversary of our National Day and fully shown the deep friendship of the Nepalese Government and people for the Chinese Government and people. Our two sides have held talks on ways to further strengthen Sino-Nepalese relations and on international issues of common interest." "Your Excellency's current visit will be a complete success. Facts show that our mutual understanding and friendship are steadily growing. We are most gratified with the rapid development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries," he added.

"The Chinese Government and people have all along treasured their friendship with Nepal and feel genuinely glad to have such a good neighbour and friend as Nepal. The friendly relations and cooperation between China and Nepal based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence accord with the fundamental interests of both our peoples and have stood the test of time. Both our countries are faced with the common tasks of safeguarding our independence and sovereignty and national construction. We are ready to work tirelessly with our Nepalese friends for furthering Sino-Nepalese friendship and amicable cooperation."

The vice-premier said in conclusion: "The prime minister's current visit has been a new contribution to further strengthening Sino-Nepalese friendship and amicable cooperation."

Their speeches were followed by the band playing the national anthems of China and Nepal.

Among the other guests were leading members of government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, as well as Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei. Also present were Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal and Mrs. Khanal and other members of the prime minister's party.

This morning, Prime Minister and Mrs. Bista and the other distinguished guests visited scenic spots, including Hsiangshan Hill, the Temple of Azure Clouds and the Temple of Sleeping Buddha in the company of Pai Chieh-fu, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

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Bista Departs for Chengtu

OW020710Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Kirti Nidhi Bista, prime minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal, and Mrs. Bista left here to visit Chengtu this morning in the company of Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Cho Lin went to the guest house to accompany the Nepalese prime minister and Mrs. Bista to the airport and saw them off.

Also present at the airport were Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Wei Yu-ming. A grand seeing off ceremony was held at the airport flying national flags of China and Nepal. The band played the national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the Nepalese Prime Minister Bista reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Then several thousand well-wishers performed dances and sang songs to hail further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples.

Before boarding the plane, Prime Minister Bista shook hands once again with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Accompanying the distinguished Nepalese guests to Chengtu were Nepalese Ambassador to China and Madame Yadu Nath Khanal; Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei and his wife; and deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry Liu Chun-pei and Fu Shun-ho. Officials of the Nepalese Embassy were also present.

Nepalese Press Hails Premier's Visit

OW301212Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--Editorials and articles carried in Nepalese newspapers in the past few days point out that Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista's visit to China will further strengthen Nepal-China friendship.

An editorial of RISING NEPAL on September 29 says that Prime Minister Bista's visit to China will "make new contributions to Nepal-China friendship." The relations between the two countries, it notes, were nurtured by his late majesty King Mahendra, the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and the late Premier Chou En-lai. His Majesty King Birendra and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng have further developed these relations. With the recent conclusion of an aviation agreement between Nepal and China, the future ties of the two countries will be broadened and close, it adds.

The paper GORKHAPATRA said editorially on September 27 that the "Nepalese people are confident that the new opportunity of high-level contact between the two countries provided by the prime minister's present visit to China, will be very helpful in strengthening mutual relations."

A recent article in the same paper says: "Every Nepalese feels proud and satisfied over the intimate friendship with China."

An article in NEPAL SAMACHAR on September 27 says that China is a good neighbor of Nepal. Prime Minister Bista's visit will promote the friendly ties between the two countries.

A recent article in the MATRIBHUMI weekly says: "China has treated Nepal on the basis of full equality. There is not the slightest trace of big-power chauvinism in her behaviour." "Nobody can weaken the strong and cordial relations existing between Nepal and China," it said.

TENG, LI ATTEND 29 SEP NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW291519Y Peking NCNA in English 1450 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council gave a reception for 900 guests in the Great Hall of the People here this evening in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premiers of the State Council; Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier; Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Chuang Hsi-chuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and acting chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, got together this evening with Overseas Chinese, Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and from Taiwan and foreign citizens of Chinese origin, who came to Peking to attend the National Day celebrations; and returned Overseas Chinese in Peking.

Prior to the reception, Vice-Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien and others met with leading members of the tourist groups and noted personages among the guests.

NPC Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih, in his toast, pointed out: "Considerable results have been achieved in our work with regard to Overseas Chinese since the preparatory meeting for a national conference on Overseas Chinese affairs held towards the end of last year. Because we have exposed and criticized in depth the acts of the gang of four to interfere in and sabotage the party's policy regarding Overseas Chinese and eliminated the gang's pernicious influence, the specific policies in regard to Overseas Chinese are being carried out step by step. Those returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents who were persecuted under false charges by Lin Piao and the gang of four have been gradually rehabilitated. The Chinan University, the Overseas Chinese University and the preparatory schools in Canton and Chimei, which are all reserved for the children of Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, will soon start school, having enrolled students in autumn. The supply of goods in exchange for Overseas Chinese remittances has resumed. And our work concerning entry and exit procedures is being improved. However, we have to continue exerting ourselves in order to carry out all the principles and policies on Overseas Chinese affairs formulated by our late great leader Chairman Mao and beloved Premier Chou as well as the directives of Chairman Hua and the party's Central Committee in this connection."

He said: "This year, our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has visited Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran and our other leaders have visited many other friendly countries. The Chinese and Japanese governments have signed the treaty of peace and friendship. The friendly relations between China and these countries have thus been further strengthened. All this has been well received and supported by people all over the world and has dealt a telling blow to Soviet social-imperialism. This fact is of historic significance. China's revolutionary line in foreign affairs has scored great victories. Our country's international prestige is constantly rising. We have friends all over the world."

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The vice-chairman said: "It is only natural that some people, the social-imperialists in particular, are displeased with and opposed to victories won by the Chinese people and the people of any other country in their struggle. The Vietnamese authorities have lost popular support and will come to no good end because they collude with the Soviet Union and engage in anti-China and anti-Chinese activities. I sincerely hope that they hold back before it's too late by stopping, in deed and not in word, the policy of discriminating against and ostracizing, persecuting and expelling the Chinese nationals in Vietnam."

Dealing with the excellent situation at home, Liao Cheng-chih pointed out: "The realization of the four modernizations by the end of the century is a glorious but arduous task before us."

"For many years, overseas compatriots and friends have made contributions to our socialist construction, for which we express our heartfelt thanks. We hope that they will continue to make new contributions to our four modernizations in every way, he added."

Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih reiterated: "Taiwan is China's sacred territory. The people there are our kith and kin. To liberate Taiwan and reunify our motherland is the common desire of the entire Chinese people, including our compatriots in Taiwan. We resolutely support the people of Taiwan in their patriotic anti-imperialist and anti-Chiang struggle. Regarding the personnel in the Kuomintang army and government in Taiwan, it has been our consistent policy that 'all patriots are of one family, whether they come forward early or late,' and it is our hope that they correctly appraise the situation and take to the path of patriotism and reunification. Together with our compatriots in Taiwan, we are determined to accomplish the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying our motherland in fulfillment of the behest of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai."

Present also at the reception were leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee government departments concerned, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for friendship With Foreign Countries.

Liao Cheng-chin Speech

OW011020Y Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Speech by NPC Vice Chairman Liao Cheng-chih at a reception held in Peking on 29 September by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council in celebration of National Day--recorded]

[Text] Overseas Chinese compatriots, friends and comrades: With great joy today, we are gathering here with our Overseas Chinese compatriots and friends from all the five continents of the world to jointly celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of our great PRC. On behalf of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council, I would like to first express my warm welcome and kind regards to our Overseas Chinese compatriots and friends.

Since the founding of the PRC, we have won great victories in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the CCP. Epochal changes have taken place in our country and old China, poor and backward, has changed into socialist new China, with the beginning of prosperity. The international situation is currently excellent. The struggle of the people of the world against the two hegemonist powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, particularly against Soviet social imperialism, is higher than ever.

The international antihegemonist united front with the Third World as its main force is broadening. This year our wise leader Chairman Hua has visited Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran, and our other leaders have visited many other friendly countries. China and Japan have signed the treaty of peace and friendship. The friendly relations between China and these countries have thus been further strengthened. All this has been received and supported by people all over the world and has dealt a heavy blow to Soviet social imperialism. This fact is of historic significance. China's revolutionary line in foreign affairs has scored great victories. Our country's international prestige is constantly rising. We have friends all over the world.

Overseas Chinese compatriots and friends, it is only natural that some people, the social imperialists in particular, are displeased with and opposed to victories won by the Chinese people and the people of any other country in their struggle. The Vietnamese authorities have lost popular support and will come to no good end because they collude with the Soviet Union and engage in anti-China and anti-Chinese activities. We sincerely hope that they hold back before it is too late by stopping, in deeds and not in word, the policy of discriminating against and ostracizing, persecuting and expelling the Chinese nationals in Vietnam.

Overseas Chinese compatriots and friends, our domestic situation is also excellent and is becoming even better. Our party under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua won the great victory of smashing the gang of four, thus clearing the biggest obstacle to our advance off the road 2 years ago. The Fifth National People's Congress, implementing the line of the party's 11th national congress, set forth the general task for the new period, calling for building China into a powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of this century. Since the beginning of this year, we have deepened the revolutionary struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, further eliminated their pernicious influence and brought about a political situation of stability, unity and liveliness. We have made new developments in the national economy. Thanks to the deepening movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the production of grain and other farm crops increased this year as compared with last year's output despite quite a few natural disasters. We have overfulfilled state plans for industry, communications, transport, revenue and foreign trade. The development in all fields has been accelerated, causing a boom everywhere. [Applause]

A glorious yet arduous task for us is to achieve the four modernizations before the end of this century. We have many favorable conditions for achieving them. We have more than 800 million diligent and wise people, vast land, abundant natural resources and the superior socialist system. In addition, we have a quite good material foundation laid over the past two decades and more and we have learned from both positive and negative experiences. We certainly can speed up our economic development and accelerate the realization of the splendid goal of the four modernizations. Of course, we should primarily rely on ourselves to achieve the four modernizations. Nevertheless, self-reliance does not mean living in isolation.

We must learn from the strong points of all other nations and countries, particularly from the advanced science and technology of foreign countries. We also must develop trade relations and cultural, scientific and technological exchanges with other countries according to the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual help.

Overseas Chinese compatriots and friends, since the convocation at the end of last year of the preparatory conference for a national conference on Overseas Chinese affairs, we have achieved great success in the work of Overseas Chinese affairs. We have penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four for interfering with and sabotaging the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and have eradicated the gang's pernicious influence and effects. All policies on Overseas Chinese affairs are being carried out one by one.

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Unjust verdicts passed on Overseas Chinese who have returned from abroad or on the relatives of Overseas Chinese, who were persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, are being reversed step by step. At the same time, the China and overseas universities and the Canton and Chimei extension schools that were built for the education of the children of Overseas Chinese and of the Chinese compatriots residing in Hong Kong and Macao all enrolled students this fall and will soon begin a school semester. Remittances and material supplies from Overseas Chinese to their relatives have resumed. Our work concerning leaving or entering our country is being gradually improved. However, continuous efforts should still be made to thoroughly carry out the policies and principles on Overseas Chinese affairs laid down by our great leader Chairman Mao and our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and to put into practice the instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the Central Committee on Overseas Chinese affairs. We must pay attention to the political progress, work and well-being of all returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives, especially those victimized Overseas Chinese who have been expelled to China this year. We should do a good job in receiving and settling them and further their enthusiasm for taking part in socialist revolution and construction.

The Overseas Chinese and friends have contributed for years to our country's socialist construction, for which we wish to express our heartfelt gratitude. We hope that they will continue to make new contributions in all fields to realizing the four modernizations. The people of the whole country earnestly hope for the appearance of a thriving, developed and rapidly advancing country on our land. This earnest hope, I think, is also shared by the Overseas Chinese and friends present here.

Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of China. The people in and from Taiwan are our kith and kin. The liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland are the common aspirations of all the Chinese people, including our Taiwan compatriots. We resolutely support the Taiwan people's patriotic struggle against imperialism and Chiang clique. As for the military and administrative personnel of the Kuomintang in and from Taiwan, it has been our consistent policy that "all patriots belong to one big family." "whether they come over early or late." It is our hope that they will clearly see the general trend of events and take the road of patriotism and unification of the motherland. We are determined to realize the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and, together with our Taiwan compatriots, accomplish the sacred task of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland. [applause]

Overseas Chinese and friends, let us closely rally around the party Central Committee with Chairman Hua at its head, hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, and advance in giant strides toward the goal of building a thriving and developed China, achieving stability and unity, rapidly realizing the four modernizations and making our country even more prosperous, richer and stronger.

Now I propose a toast to the 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC:

To the great unity of the people of all nationalities of China;

To the great unity of the people of the world; and

To the health of all Overseas Chinese, friends and comrades present here!

PEKING PREPARES FOR NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES

OW291359Y Peking NCNA in English 1331 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--As the maple leaves redden in Peking, people are getting ready for new China's 29th anniversary. Relaxation and confidence are in the air, in the midst of a "New Long March" to build a modern socialist country.

On the Tienanmen Gate tower in the city's centre are eight enormous red lanterns, traditional festive adornments. Against the glittering golden tiles of the tower is a huge portrait of Chairman Mao.

Facing the tower are portraits of the revolutionary leaders Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Pomegranate trees and camma plants are clustered around the Monument to the People's Heroes in the centre of the square.

The evergreens, flowers and grass around the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall have all been trimmed anew. Parks and scenic spots from the Temple of Heaven to the Summer Palace, Ming Tombs and Western Hills will be open free of charge for three days, with special buses assuring transportation to many points. The flow of Peking buses in general will rise from one every four minutes to one every two, to avoid or cut down long lines and over-crowding.

A big autumn clean-up is ushering in the festive day. Factories, offices and homes have been swept out, scrubbed down and spruced up, with plots of grass appearing for the first time around recently-built boulevard overpasses and yellow chrysanthemums setting off the lush evergreens in scenic spots.

For Peking shoppers, there is more chicken and fish than at the last National Day, and fresh vegetable supplies are being brought in from distant growing regions since heavy rainfall during late August affected Peking's vegetable growth.

At Peking's biggest department store on Wangfuching Street and other clothing centres, new style shows attract large crowds of viewers, many of whom give their ideas on better clothing to designers from the capital's garment factories and textile mills who are on duty at the exhibits. Another department store, second biggest, opened a few days ago near the busy Hsitan intersection. Three hundred thousand customers examined the more than 20,000 articles on sale during the first day.

A number of new restaurants and snack-houses have opened, as the monotony in catering enforced by the gang of four on the capital's culinary workers gives way to a great variety of local and provincial dishes.

Theatre groups' singers and amateur performers will show new numbers and old to factory workers, suburban peasants and army units during the holidays. New feature films and documentaries will grace movie houses and the TV screen. Such treasured items as the Peking operas "The Story of the White Snake" and "The Monkey King Wrought Havoc in Heaven" and the drama "The Magic Aster" will find large audiences.

Peking workers stress higher product quality in the socialist emulation campaign with which they are greeting the National Day. By September 20, the Capital Iron and Steel Company workers had surpassed their best quality records on ten major products, with pig iron 100 percent up to standard and steel ingots running at 99.87 percent. Blast furnace utility and savings on coke consumption also reached high standards, compared with other parts of China.

Capital textile workers added 20 new varieties of weaves and fabrics to the market, including mixed tartans and overcoat cashmere.

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HUA HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION, TOP LEADERS PRESENT

OW301759Y Peking NCNA in English 1730 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA) --Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, gave a grand reception here this evening in warm celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chairman Hua proposed a toast at the reception amid enthusiastic applause.

Present at the reception were Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premiers of the State Council; and Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

Other party and state leaders present were Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Tan Chen-lin, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chuh-wen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en.

Present also were Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Chang Chung, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen and Tung Ti-chou; President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua; and Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huo-ching.

Other distinguished foreign guests seated at the head table were Julius Chan, deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry of Papua New Guinea, and Mrs. Stella Chan; Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, leader of the Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party) delegation, member of the CCM Central Committee, chairman of the CCM Standing Committee on party affairs and minister of defence and national service; Stefan Mocota, leader of the Romanian party workers group, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first secretary of the RCP Cluj County Committee and vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Jusuf Adjitorop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, member of the Political Bureau of the CPI Central Committee and leader of the delegation of the CPI Central Committee; Jacques Jurquet, general secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party from France; Prince Abdul Reza Pahlavi, brother of Shahanshah of Iran; Alexander Grey Zulu, leader of the Zambian military goodwill delegation and chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Central Committee of the Zambian United National Independence Party; 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, leader of the delegation of the Union of the Iraqi Friendship Association with peoples, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and of regional leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and president of the Union of the Iraqi Friendship Association with Peoples; and Kim Ki-nam, leader of the delegation of the NODONG SINMUN of Korea, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and editor-in-chief of the Korean paper.

The banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People was brightly lit this evening. In the middle of the rostrum, the huge, coloured portraits of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng hung side by side flanked by the national flags of the People's Republic of China.

The reception was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and jubilation. Over 3,000 Chinese and Foreign Friends present chatted happily amidst melodious music. Foreign guests wished their hosts a happy National Day and wished China prosperity. The hosts and guests drank to the continued development of the friendship between the Chinese people and other peoples and to the great unity of the people of the whole world.

Present at the reception were foreign experts helping China in her socialist construction and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

Also present were members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee, members of the NPC Standing Committee, and members of the Standing Committee of the CCPRC National Committee in Peking; leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee and the State Council; leading members of the general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, various services and arms, military academies, the PLA Peking units and the Peking Garrison; leading members of the Peking municipal party committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; leading members of organizations of workers, youth and women, representatives of advanced units and advanced individuals in industry, agriculture, commerce and other trades in Peking; representatives of advanced units and outstanding fighters of PLA units stationed in Peking; people working in science and technology, education, culture and arts, journalism, publication, public health and physical culture and sports; a number of deputies to the National People's Congress, members of the CPPCC National Committee and other patriotic figures in Peking; and representatives of people of various nationalities attending National Day celebrations in Peking.

Hua Reception Toast

OW301447Y Peking NCNA in English 1432 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's toast at the reception marking the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China here this evening:

Distinguished guests, friends and comrades,

At a time when the people of all nationalities of our country are jubilantly celebrating the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, our sincere congratulations and cordial regards to workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, cadres, intellectuals and all patriotic personages advancing valiantly towards the great goal of socialist modernization, and to our compatriots from Taiwan, from Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese who dearly love the motherland.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express our warm welcome to His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal and Mrs. Bista and to all the other distinguished foreign guests and friends who are with us in celebrating this festival.

Our People's Republic has traversed a brilliant militant course of twenty-nine years. The overthrow of the anti-party "gang of four" at one blow by our party two years ago marked the successful conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With that our socialist revolution and socialist construction entered a new period of development. According to the general line and task for the new period laid down at the eleventh national congress of our party and the Fifth National People's Congress, we shall turn China into a powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century. This is a great revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. The whole party, army and the people of all our nationalities are working hard toward this end. Since the beginning of this year, on the basis of the initial results achieved in the first year in grasping class struggle as the key link and bringing about great order across the land, new successes have been achieved on the political, economic and ideological fronts. The indepth campaign to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has given a great impetus to the readjustment and progress of our work in all fields. Our national economy is embarking on a path of sustained rapid advance. There has emerged an excellent situation of stability, unity, greater drive and higher efficiency. We can say with certainty that we have made a good start on the new Long March. We have a correct line. We have great potentials. In order to greatly speed up our socialist construction, we must further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step; we must give full play to the superiority of our socialist system, adhere to the principle of self-reliance and study and put to use the advanced experience of foreign countries. We are fully confident that we will be able to turn China into a powerful, modern socialist country by the end of the century.

As we celebrate our National Day, we badly miss our compatriots in Taiwan. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

The present international situation is excellent. In the past year, following our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds, we have firmly supported the people of all countries in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, developed friendly relations with other countries and opened up new dimensions in our foreign relations. Recently, we have visited Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran; and our other leaders have visited some friendly neighbouring countries and many other countries across the five continents. The leaders of many foreign states have in their turn visited our country. These mutual visits are fruitful and of far-reaching influence. The treaty of peace and friendship signed by China and Japan not long ago has advanced Sino-Japanese relations to a new stage. It is of great significance to the peace and security of the Asia-Pacific region. In their rivalry for world hegemony, the superpowers have reached out their hands everywhere, aggravating world tension. This calls for serious attention. We must heighten our vigilance and intensify our preparedness against war. We are opposed to appeasement. Together with people all over the world, we are determined to combat superpower hegemonism and upset hegemonist world strategic plans so as to put off the outbreak of a world war and defend world peace.

For its socialist construction, China needs an international environment of peace and a domestic situation of stability, unity and great order. We must highly treasure our unity, safeguard and strengthen it. The stronger our unity, the greater will be our strength and the better we shall be able to manage our affairs.

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We must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhere to the line of the eleventh party congress, unite with all forces that can be united, bring into play all the positive factors at home and abroad and strive to turn China into a powerful and modern socialist country in fulfillment of the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou.

Now, I propose a toast

To the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China,

To the great unity of the people of all nationalities of China,

To the great unity of the people of the world,

To the health of His Excellency Prime Minister Bista and Mrs. Bista, and

To the health of all the other distinguished guests, friends and comrades present here!

PRC NATIONALITIES DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

GW300844Y Peking NCNA in English 0817 GMT 30 Sep 78 GW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--A nationalities delegation of over 550 people of 55 nationalities, arrived here today to celebrate the 1978 National Day holiday with the people of the capital. The delegation was welcomed at the railway station by Yang Ching-jen, minister in charge of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, and leading members of other departments.

The arrival of the nationalities delegates dressed in their multi-coloured national costumes, adds to the festive atmosphere in the capital. China has 54 nationalities in addition to the majority Han nationality.

Chairman Mao paid great attention to promoting the unity of all nationalities. Every National Day, until 1966, delegates of all nationalities were invited to spend the holiday in Peking as well as to tour other parts of the country to promote unity among the nationalities and encourage them to make joint efforts to build socialism. However, for the 11 years beginning from 1966, Lin Piao and the gang of four sabotaged the party's nationalities policy and its policy of national unity and virtually no such delegations were organized.

After the smashing of the gang of four, Chairman Hua brought back Chairman Mao's nationalities' policy. The Nationalities' Affairs Commission was restored by the Fifth National People's Congress in February 1978.

Members of the present delegation are aged between 18 and 71 and are mostly model workers, outstanding labourers and grassroots cadres. A delegate of Loba nationality from Tibet Lingthong said: "Before the democratic reform in 1959, we Lobas were at the bottom of the social ladder. The feudal government, the monasteries and the nobles ruthlessly oppressed and exploited us and vilified us as barbarians. We were driven into the wilderness and lived a miserable life. We did not have the right to go to Lhasa and visits to Peking and the inland were unthinkable. It is the Communist Party and Chairman Mao who saved us Lobas and gave us an equal social status with other nationalities. Today, due to the solicitude of Chairman Hua, we Loba delegates are able to visit Peking and other places in the motherland."

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Prior to their arrival in Peking, the delegation made a five-day visit to the Tachai production brigade for a happy gathering with Tachai commune members.

During their stay in Peking, the delegation will visit the capital's industrial, agricultural departments as well as scientific institutions. The Chinese People's Liberation Army will give military displays for the delegation. Later, the delegation will tour Changsha, Wuhan, Nanking, Changhai and other places.

HUA, OTHERS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY SOIREE IN PEKING 1 OCT

OW011806Y Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other party and state leaders joined 18,000 people from all walks of life in Peking at a gala performance in the indoor capital stadium this evening in warm celebration of the 29th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Like other public buildings in the city, the stadium was illuminated by colour lights this evening. Inside, huge, colour portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua hung side by side above the rostrum. Two eye-catching streamers at either end of the hall bore the slogans: "Hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, rally closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and, following the line of the party's eleventh congress, advance from victory to victory to fulfill the general task for the new period" and "Thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of Lin Biao and the gang of four and carry the struggle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four to the end."

Among the audience were workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, people from scientific institutions, government offices and schools and representatives of 54 minority nationalities attending National Day celebrations in Peking.

At half past seven in the evening, Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other party and state leaders appeared on the rostrum together with Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Bista, Papua New Guinean Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan and Mrs. Stella Chan. The entire hall rose in a standing ovation.

The performance began with a choral singing of the national anthem by over 300 men and women. That was followed by a song and dance item by a hundred kindergarteners. Representing the children of all nationalities in China, they sang their love for Chairman Hua, while the spectators cheered them on with hearty applause. Other items included a variety of songs and dances, ballad singing and acro-gymnastics. The performers included ballad singers of minority nationalities from various parts of the country. A festive mood reigned throughout the performance.

Other party and state leaders present at the performance were Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Tan Chen-lin, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en.

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Present also were Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-Jen, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen and Tung Ti-chou, and Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court.

More than 1,000 guests from various countries and foreign diplomats attended the performance. Present also were members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee, leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee and government departments, leading members of various general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the PLA Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, various PLA services and arms, military academies, the PLA Peking units and the Peking Garrison, and leading members of the Peking municipal party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee.

Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and from Taiwan and foreign citizens of Chinese origin, who came to Peking to attend National Day celebrations, and returned Overseas Chinese in Peking were present. This evening's performance was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the PLA General Political Department and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

PEKING PRESS REVIEWS, CELEBRATES NATIONAL DAY

OW010804Y Peking MCNA in English 0718 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--On the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Peking papers frontpage pictures of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

By the PEOPLE'S DAILY masthead is a slogan in large red print: "Unite and work to make China a modern, powerful socialist country!"

All papers frontpage the grand National Day reception given yesterday evening by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, with the text of his toast and photos of the reception in his toast, Chairman Hua extended festival greetings to people throughout the country, compatriots in Taiwan, in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese. He warmly welcomed Prime Minister Bista of Nepal, and other foreign guests and friends.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY has a National Day editorial. Peking papers also carry news on achievements of the Chinese people in industry, agriculture, culture and education. Peking papers also report messages of greeting from heads of state and government leaders of various countries.

RED FLAG Editorial

OW011426Y Peking MCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text of RED FLAG editorial: "Emancipate Our Minds, Quicken Our Advance--Warmly Celebrating the 29th Anniversary of the Establishment of the PRC"--published in RED FLAG issue No 10, 1978]

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct--While marching toward the socialist modernization with bold strides and loud songs, the 800 million Chinese people ushered in the 29th anniversary of the establishment of the PRC founded by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

This is the second National Day for the people of our country since the smashing of the "gang of four." The vast land of China is filled with a jubilant atmosphere, glad tidings are pouring in from all sides.

With the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and grasping the key link and running the country well, a very impressive change has taken place in the whole country in a short 2 years. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies have been correctly implemented in an all-round way. A decisive victory has been won in the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." The hundreds of millions of people have had a high spirit and strong morale since they freed themselves from the mental shackles of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The political situation, showing stability and unity of the whole country, has been further developed. The situation in industrial and agricultural production is gratifying; financial income has increased on a large scale; and some improvements have been made in the people's livelihood. Military work has taken on a brand new appearance. A movement to march toward culture, education, science and technology is still growing. A thriving scene has emerged on all fronts. Our country's international position is rising in an unprecedented way. Our great socialist motherland is advancing with big strides on the broad road of socialism.

Today, when we are jubilantly celebrating our victories and carrying out with full confidence our new Long March to realize the general task for the new period, a broad and bright new prospect of our great cause is emerging before us. After 2 years of revolutionary practice and a series of investigations and studies, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has discovered the possibility of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in realizing the four modernizations and has acquired a clear view of the road on which we advance. At present, what is important is no longer a question of whether we can build our country into a modern, powerful socialist country before the end of the century but the necessity to realize such a task more rapidly and to realize the modernization at a relatively higher degree in accordance with the original idea. Based on such a new prospect, the wise leader Chairman Hua recently issued the clarion call to the whole party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country: "More emancipation of the mind, greater daring, more resourcefulness and bigger strides forward. This is the voice of the time! This is the call for fighting! This is the direction of our future efforts and the guidance for our future actions. The whole party, army and people of the entire country should all conscientiously study, deeply understand and thoroughly implement it in connection with our concrete work.

Chairman Hua's call fully reflects the urgent demand of the development of the current situation and concerns the future and fate of our motherland. In the current excellent international situation, we cannot help but see the fact that contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is growing fiercer and the danger of war has noticeably increased. The Soviet revisionists have never given up their ambition to subjugate China. Marxism-Leninism, the lessons of past history, and the realities of the present show us that although a new world war can be postponed, in the end it is inevitable. We must have no illusions about this. The more we sweat in peacetime, the less we bleed in wartime. We must complete all preparations before war breaks out and the best and most complete preparation is to carry out the four modernizations. If we fail to accomplish this task, we will suffer a great deal and have a guilty conscience before the people of our country and the world. Therefore, racing against time has become an extremely important political question. It is a major question concerning the existence or destruction of our country and must be dealt with seriously.

Chairman Mao's call correctly reflects the aspirations of hundreds of millions of people and is linked with the thinking and requirements of the people of our country.

It is no secret that our country is big in terms of population, area, natural resources and history but small and weak in terms of material production, science, technology and the people's life. These two extremes are too far apart. This is an important problem that must be urgently solved. Eighty percent of our population works diligently to feed themselves, many production departments in our country still remain at the manual labor or semimanual labor level, and the average income and labor productivity of our people are still as low as those of the poor and backward countries in the world. This is incompatible with a glorious superior socialist system such as ours. The sooner we end this backwardness the better. Overcoming and ending this backwardness is of personal interest to the people of our country. It is also their urgent demand. It is a precondition for consolidating and developing the socialist system--the only road to communism--and a sacred duty entrusted to us by history and the people. Chairman Hua's call is based on reality and is an example of seeking truth from facts. The current excellent situation at home and abroad provides us with an excellent opportunity for realizing the four modernizations. At home, we possess many strong points.

We have the great party, the great army and the great people--all of which were tried and tempered by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. We have the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua. We have the superior socialist system. We have a lively political situation in which there is stability and unity. We have relatively sound leading organs at all levels--organs that have undergone consolidation. We have fine traditions and work style that have been restored and developed. We have the strong desire of the people of the whole country to end backwardness and we have the people's enthusiasm for building socialism in a big way. We have sufficient rich natural resources, large-scale economic and technological bases, and considerable numbers of qualified scientific and technical personnel and economic management personnel. We have both positive and negative experiences in building socialism. Although our country's socialist construction had undergone serious interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it has been restored and developed after being consolidated in the past 2 years. We can say that as far as the tempering and tests we went through, the positive and negative experiences we obtained, and the laws of construction we learned we are in better condition than ever before. Thus, with such good bases, if we bring into full play our subjective driving force we will certainly be able to achieve still greater, faster, better and more economical results in doing a good job in our undertakings.

In terms of foreign relations, we now have an unprecedentedly favorable international environment. Although the danger of war has somewhat increased, Soviet social imperialism, which is the major source of war today, has further exposed its features and is in a more isolated situation and unwelcomed by the people. It has encountered opposition from people throughout the world. Its exploitative undertakings are not very pleasant. On the other hand, the Third World is awakening with each passing day, and the international anti-imperialist and antihegemonic united front is further developing. Our fraternal socialist countries, friends in the Third World and people throughout the world are standing on our side. The majority of the countries in the world are hoping that we will be prosperous and powerful. We should have the courage and the ability to fully use such a favorable international situation in order to speed up our construction by introducing into our country the necessary advanced technology and equipment, by using funds from abroad, by summing up experiences, by training personnel, and by other methods. History has clearly indicated that some second world countries achieved modernization in only 10 years by using foreign knowhow. Is it true that socialist countries cannot achieve what capitalist countries have achieved?

Chairman Hua's call was also based on the following points: Socialist modernization is a great revolution to fundamentally change the backward features of our country's economy and technology and to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Through such revolution, we should shift our country's socialist economy onto the track of socialist large-scale production and build a powerful, modern technical foundation for such socialist large-scale production. Further development of such productive forces demands reforms in the relations of production and the superstructure on a broad scale and to a high degree. It demands changes in people's activities and thoughts in order to meet the requirements of a modernized large-scale economy. The magnitude of this revolution, the extensiveness, fierceness and depth of its changes, the seriousness, urgency and far-reaching significance of its tasks are by no means less than those of any other revolution carried out under the leadership of our party, and, in some respects, exceeds them. To carry out such a great revolution, the fundamental point is to take Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as a guide and continuously understand this theory through practice, and learn how to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in carrying out revolution. Once such a method is discovered, we will be able to speed up revolutionary practice and achieve even better results than expected. This requires us to have a fearless revolutionary spirit and the boldness of "pressing on irresistibly from a commanding height," and, at the same time, requires us to be good at learning, pay attention to new situations, study new problems and accept innovations in order to meet the requirements in the development of the revolution.

Chairman Mao once said that the situation must be clear, the determination must be firm and the methods adequate. Chairman Hua's call reflects his great determination made in accordance with the clear-cut situations mentioned above. It is precisely in the light of the aforementioned situation that Chairman Hua has called on us for "more emancipation of the mind, greater daring, more resourcefulness and bigger strides forward." The important aspect of this call is the emancipation of minds. On the basis of a given material foundation, the mind is capable of mastering everything and changing everything as well. Only with emancipated minds can we have a staunch will (greater daring), effective measures (more resourcefulness) and bolder action (greater strides forward). Moreover, only with emancipated minds will it be possible for us to launch such a great revolution and carry out our socialist modernization effectively and in a down-to-earth way.

Touching on the emancipation of minds, Chairman Mao already criticized those who were tottering alone like "a woman with bound feet" as early as in the agricultural cooperation movement. He also taught us: "People's thinking must adapt itself to the changed situations. Of course, no one should go off into wild flights of fancy, or make plans unwarranted by the objective situation, or insist on attempting the impossible. The problem today is that rightist conservatism is still causing trouble in many fields and preventing the work in these fields from keeping pace with the development of the objective situation. The present problem is that many people consider impossible things which could be done if they exerted themselves" (preface to "Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside"). It was precisely under Chairman Mao's teaching that a socialist upsurge vigorously took place in the countryside of China. In 1958 Chairman Mao issued the militant call "Go away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" and guided the people throughout the country to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism with the spirit of "reshaping mountains and rivers." This swept away such erroneous thinking as dogmatism which aimlessly and mechanically follows the experience of the Soviet Union, the inferior "chia keui mentality" and the philosophy of the cowardly and the lazy who are afraid of everything, and brought about a sublime and heroic great leap forward. This shows the importance of emancipating minds in relation to socialist revolution and construction.

To emancipate our minds means, guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to free ourselves from the noxious influence of anti-Marxist ideas and the yoke of backward ideology.

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To emancipate our minds means to combine the universal truth of Marxism with the actual practice of socialist revolution and construction at present, use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism to study new situations and new problems and to understand and master the laws of objective things, and transform the objective world accordingly so as to proceed from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. To emancipate our minds means to catch up with the situation and adapt ourselves to the development of the objective situation ideologically, integrate our revolutionary steadfastness with foresight and our thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit with the scientific approach of seeking truth, firmly adhere to the orientation in all fields of work, and to comprehensively and correctly implement the line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee.

Today, the emancipation of our minds means first and foremost thoroughly criticizing the reactionary anti-Marxist ideology of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who were pseudoleft but actually rightists. Lin Biao and the "gang of four," motivated by their needs to usurp party and state power, unscrupulously practiced idealism and metaphysics, frenziedly distorted, tampered with and fabricated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, confused right and wrong in line, ideology and theory and even the criteria for distinguishing right from wrong, abolished the distinction between right and wrong and between genuine and fake in many aspects, thus creating a state of wild confusion ideologically among the people. For instance, many questions confused by them include those concerning mutual relations between theory and practice, politics and economy, revolution and production, productive forces and the relations of production, the superstructure and economic base, democracy and dictatorship, democracy and centralism, and between leadership and the masses.

Furthermore, the party's mass line, democratic centralism and the fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts were also negated by them indiscriminately. They also deliberately disregarded the question concerning the objective law of economy, the question of to each according to his work, the question concerning rules and regulations, production quotas and labor discipline among the enterprises, the question concerning economic accounting and economic effectiveness among the enterprises and the question concerning socialist profits and the material benefits of the laboring masses. According to their dictionary, modernization means turning a socialist enterprise into a capitalist one, grasping production means promoting the theory of productive forces, developing science and technology means taking the road of becoming bourgeois specialists, grasping vocational work means failing to give prominence to politics, and the idea of making foreign things serve China means national betrayal and slavish comprador philosophy. In their heyday, those who did not report to work or did not attend classes were regarded as heroes; meanwhile, it was extremely difficult to introduce some advanced technology and equipment and to learn something advanced from foreign countries. Under no circumstances should we underestimate the extension and danger of their pernicious influence. Their shadows linger and their fallacies still exist. As a result, some comrades have not yet recovered from their "internal injury," or are still imbued with the pernicious influence, or still harbor lingering fear. All this seriously affects our present work. There is no construction with destruction, no flowing without damming and no motion without rest. Today, only by thoroughly criticizing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," solving the problem thoroughly from the source, and eliminating their pernicious influence can more comrades free themselves from their mental shackles and speak the more common language of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We must carry the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," a Marxist ideological emancipation movement, through to the end. More emancipation of the mind also means breaking with the habits of petty production. In China, the natural mode of petty production, which is characterized by self-sufficiency, lasted for thousands of years. Following the change of the natural mode of petty production through the socialist transformation of the ownership of means of production, "invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way" (preface to "Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside").

LAST LINE

Now remnants of old ideas and old habits of petty production still remain in the minds of some personnel in leadership, planning and management. Their main manifestations are lack of vision, being hidebound, selfish and narrow-minded, having no clear perspective and having a predilection for "self-sufficiency," that is, advocating "all-in-one complexes, big or small." All this is incompatible with the requirements of modern, large-scale, socialized production, the wide use of up-to-date science and technology, growing specialization and coordination in production, tight-knit organization and planning and scientific management. We have paid a dear price for such contradictions which have been laid bare with modernization. If we do not break with the habits and influence of petty production, destroy the isolation of petty production and improve our style and methods of management, we will definitely create a major obstacle to achievement of the four modernizations. Therefore, we must regard the struggle to break with the habits of petty production as one of the important contents of continuing the revolution in the realm of the superstructure.

Special efforts should be made to foster and advocate a proletarian thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit among leading bodies and leading cadres so they can be bold in vision and break free from the confines of small production ideas, raise their concept of leadership to a much higher level and extensively transform their methods of leadership and work style. This is what the cause of socialist modernization requires of us.

More emancipation of the mind also calls for a struggle against the dangerous attitude of smugness, resistance to change and parochial arrogance. Materialist dialectics tells us that the development of everything is achieved through struggle between two contradictory aspects. Between the opposites in each contradiction that exists during the four modernizations there is at once unity and struggle, and this will impel our cause to advance continuously. After all, awareness of the existence of advanced and backward sectors, achievements and shortcomings, only comes about by making comparisons, and their development is realized through struggle. However, some comrades often become complacent and stick to the beaten track when they score some achievements and make some progress in their work. What they see is the achievements but not the shortcomings, and what they like to hear is praise, not criticism. For them, all signs of enthusiasm and initiative of the masses are nonexistent and the advanced are not worthy of emulation.

This metaphysical method of thinking is a manifestation of the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It is also the outgrowth of the narrowmindedness of a small producer. This is a stumbling block to realization of the four modernizations. Chairman Mao once made this stern statement: "It must be pointed out that large numbers of fine comrades are frustrated by those comrades who are highly placed with fat emoluments and live in style, who are conceited and complacent and are only too glad to stick to the beaten track, and who are addicted to bourgeois metaphysics; in other words, these fine comrades are frustrated by the bureaucrats. This situation must be changed right now." ("Strive to learn from each other and don't stick to the beaten track and be complacent.") We should come to our senses and see that the gap between our country's science and technology and that of the advanced world level has become wider and wider as a result of rabid sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." With a socialist but economically backward state such as ours, what reason is there for us to become conceited and not work assiduously and vigorously to make the country strong? Doubtlessly, we must uphold the principle of independence and self-reliance in the course of economic construction. But independence does not mean closing the door and self-reliance is not to blindly exclude things foreign. To adopt the attitude of parochial arrogance will only manifest one's ignorance and make people laugh their heads off!!

We must be good at absorbing all foreign things that are good, import advanced technologies, and combine our efforts to learn from foreign countries with our own creativity so as to facilitate acceleration of the four modernizations.

Chairman Hua's great call can and must be implemented. Could it be possible that we, a country under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and with the advanced system of socialism, cannot stand toweringly by ourselves in all respects among all nations of the world? Could it be said that a country with 9.6 million square kilometers and a population of 800 million industrious and courageous people will long remain willingly in a state of backwardness and open to attack? Could it be possible that a nation which has long been known for the four greatest inventions in history will not be able to scale the height of modern science and technology? Could it be said that there is any insurmountable difficulty and danger facing the heroic people who have gone through the 25,000-li Long March? The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, whose brilliant images are right before our eyes, are encouraging us to speed our advance!

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

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[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 1 October National Day editorial: "Hold Light Ten Thousand Craggs and Torrents--Celebrating the 29th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep--Guided by the brilliant banner of Marxism-Leninism--Mao Tsetung Thought, our great socialist motherland has gone through arduous and tortuous struggles and victoriously traversed a militant course for the past 29 years. While the people of various nationalities in China, filled with revolutionary pride, are joyfully celebrating National Day, we are happy to see that we have won one victory after another in implementing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link to run the country well set forth by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. We are happy to see that the flowers of great order are fully blooming in areas north and south of the Great Wall and areas north and south of the Yangtze. We are happy to see that the general task for the new period set by the Fifth National People's Congress in accordance with the line of the party's 11th national congress has mobilized our hundreds of millions of people to begin a new Long March.

Since the beginning of this year, we have won new victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." During the gradually developing third campaign, the broad masses of cadres and people have criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by the "gang of four" and their reactionary ideology and various fake left, real right anti-Marxist viewpoints. There has been a fundamental change in the extremely serious situation, thanks to our success in bringing order out of the chaos created by the "gang of four" in all fields. On the whole, an end has been put to the confusion in which workers could not work, peasants could not farm, students could not study and teachers could not teach. The leading groups from the departments of the Central Committee down to various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have become healthier. In many localities and departments, the party's fine traditions and work style have been restored and carried forward. The appeal made by the party Central Committee for having a comprehensive and accurate understanding and grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought and for firmly implementing the party's policies is warmly supported by the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country. It has greatly aroused socialist initiative among the broad masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres. The stability and unity for which Chairman Mao had hoped in his day are now steadily growing and consolidating. The people throughout the country are elated and inspired by such a new political situation after they suffered under the chaos created by the perverse "gang of four." The whole nation is in high spirits and firm in determination, reflecting a state of prosperity.

The effort to grasp the key link, exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," has brought about progress in all fields in our country. In economics the serious consequences caused by interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" have been promptly overcome and our production is continuing to increase. In agriculture, we have reaped a better harvest of summer grain and early rice and our production figures show an increase of more than 20 billion catties over last year. We have had a record rapeseed harvest, 47 percent higher than last year. Autumn crops are growing well in most areas. The peasants have worked hard the whole year for bumper harvests. Total industrial output value is expected to exceed this year's plan. Steel output will be 7 million tons higher than last year, reaching an all time high. Other major industrial products, including coal, crude oil, electricity, synthetic fibers, detergents, bicycles, watches and sewing machines, will all increase by big margins. State purchases and retail sales of commodities will see large increases; state revenue is expected to register an almost unprecedented increase. The science and technology front has expanded its working force, worked out plans and begun to scale the heights of science. The educational front has reformed student enrollment and improved the quality of education. The literary and art front is vigorous.

Chairman Hua's visits to Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran have helped develop friendship with these countries and strengthen unity with Third World countries. They are important events for this year, a focus of world attention. The signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty has won support from Asians and people all over the world. In line with Chairman Mao's theory on the three worlds, China is more actively pursuing relations with other countries; friendly contacts with the people of various countries have increased. The nature of Soviet social imperialism has been further exposed and the international antihegemonist united front has further developed.

These facts fully prove that the line of the party's 11th national congress and the actions taken by the party Central Committee in grasping the key link to run the country well are completely correct. The Chinese people have had a good beginning in the new Long March leading to the four modernizations. Now we can proudly say that the question we face is no longer just whether or not to carry through the four modernizations by the end of this century; now, the point is to do it faster, striving to reach this great objective in a shorter time.

To build a modern and powerful socialist country is a great revolution, bringing about a fundamental change in the backward features of our country's economy and technology and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since this great revolution will use modern science and technology to transform all branches of our national economy and greatly advance our productive forces, it is bound to bring about improvement in the relations of production in all fields and in our superstructure. It will completely clear away the ideological confusion caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and strike off the mental shackles they placed on people's minds, break down the narrow-mindedness and ingrained habits of small producers and overcome the conservative ideas of smugness, resistance to change, parochial arrogance, going along with the old worn-out ways, and idleness. It will eliminate the bad practice of ignoring economic laws and acting merely on "the desires of the higher-ups." It will break through the old ways of sticking to administrative echelons, divisions, convenience and methods that ignore economic accounting, results, efficiency and responsibilities. It will change managerial methods which smack of handicrafts, small peasant economics and the feudal magistrate. In addition, we will have to prevail over all attempts at resistance and sabotage by our enemies at home and abroad in the course of this revolution. Therefore, in terms of scale, radical change, difficulty and far-reaching significance, this revolution will be no whit less than any other revolution that our party has led in the past.

This revolution, which meets the need of history and the desire of the people, is a great event in which all people inside and outside the party, all people up and down the country, are involved.

The new democratic revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the socialist revolution in ownership of the means of production and on the ideological and political front, and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution carried out by us have all been for the fundamental purpose of liberating our productive forces. On the whole we have made very great achievements in construction in the past 29 years. However, we have not been able to achieve sustained and speedy development of our economy. Particularly because of the serious interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the national economy has remained stagnant for a long time. Because of this, plus the fact that we did not have a good economic foundation to begin with, our country has remained to this day one of the world's poor and backward countries in terms of labor productivity and per capita income. Since our people are famous throughout the world for their industriousness and courage and our party for being an outstanding Marxist political party, can we be content with this poverty and backwardness and allow it to continue?

Now that we have removed the stumbling block--the "gang of four"--the preconditions are finally ready for us to give full play to the superiority of socialism and to achieve sustained and speedy development of our national economy. We would fail the expectations of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu and the hundreds of thousands of revolutionary martyrs who laid down their lives for communism, we would let down the people of our whole country, we would disappoint our posterity and we would be committing a crime against the revolution and against the advance of history, if we should fail to speed the realization of the four modernizations or to see that the strength of our country grows and the well-being of our people improves year after year. The entire party, army and people of our entire country must develop the revolutionary spirit of "holding light ten thousand crags and torrents," surmount all difficulties in every way we can, and quickly mobilize to speed the four modernizations.

To speed the four modernizations, we must further emancipate our minds by breaking free of all mental restrictions imposed by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." In the past 2 years our principal achievement has been exposure and criticism of the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state leadership and the history of their counterrevolutionary crimes and investigating persons and cases involved in their conspiratorial activities. As for criticism of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the system of their reactionary ideology, we have merely got it started. Further efforts are needed to deepen the criticism.

We learned a profound lesson from the 10th struggle between the two lines. We succeeded only in criticizing the conspiracy of the Lin Piao antiparty clique in their vain attempt to stage a counterrevolutionary armed coup, but we were not able to continue criticizing the line pushed by Lin Piao because the "gang of four" prevented and sabotaged this criticism. Precisely because of this the gang took the opportunity at the time to redouble their efforts and continue to push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, bringing very serious harm to our revolution and construction. Now we must by no means slacken our efforts to fulfill our criticism task simply because of our little achievements in the third campaign. As a matter of fact, we will encounter obstruction from the poisonous influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the gang every step of the way along the road of our advance toward modernization. Unless we criticize Lin Piao and the gang, we will not be able to emancipate our minds, go all out and make strides. We must act in line with the plan of the party Central Committee to combine exposure and criticism of the gang with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao so as to eliminate the poisonous influence of Lin Piao and the gang in theory and in regard to political line, principles, policies and methods. We must also pay attention to the fact that development of the movement is not balanced. We must take effective measures to lift the lid off class struggle in those places where to this day there still are cases of covering up. Our investigations have not been carried out well enough, and still the shadows of Lin Piao and the gang linger on.

To emancipate our thinking, we must seriously implement the "three don'ts principle"--don't seize on someone else's faults, don't put hats on other people and don't wield the big stick--advocated by Chairman Mao. Since the beginning of this year, our country has unfolded warm discussions on the questions of "to each according to his work," objective economic laws, rules and regulations for enterprises and other questions. This is very encouraging. These kinds of discussion are beneficial in deepening the struggle to criticize the reactionary ideological system of the "gang of four" and to unify our understanding and actions based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Only by discussing differing views can we clarify truth, erradicate erroneous views, commit fewer mistakes, make fewer detours and fulfill our tasks faster and better. The kind of "political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness," which Chairman Mao advocated, and for which the people of the whole nation hope, has now appeared. An excellent situation of stability, unity and youthful vigor prevails across the nation. We must cherish this political situation, guard it and develop it, because without it we cannot insure the realization of the four modernizations.

To accelerate the pace of the four modernizations, we must implement Chairman Mao's basic principle of bringing into play all positive factors, both domestic and foreign, to serve the socialist cause and resolutely carry out the party's various policies, including the cadre policy, the policy on intellectuals, rural economic policy and the policy of to each according to his work. We must straighten out as soon as possible all false and wrong cases framed up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," follow the policy that mistakes must be corrected whenever discovered so we can draw new conclusions in the spirit of seeking the truth from facts and reverse these wrong conclusions and exonerate the victims. We will never tolerate procrastination of destruction in handling three cases, no matter what the pretext. We resolutely oppose any deliberate fault-finding that will continue to vilify the victims. In carrying out the party's economic policy in rural areas, we must resolutely safeguard the peasants' collective ownership, respect the basic accounting unit's rights and protect the commune members' normal economic activities and their proper economic interests. In both urban and rural areas, we must strictly implement the policy to each according to his work. The party Central Committee has repeatedly issued directives and instructions concerning these problems. Yet there are still some people who turn deaf ears to them and have even employed every means of obstructing their implementation. This situation must be corrected immediately. If we seriously implement the party's policies, we can surely bring into full play the enthusiasm of all sides and make the masses wholeheartedly devote themselves to the socialist cause.

The most important thing at present is for us to go all out and do solid work and make concrete achievements. We must not merely talk a lot without doing anything. We must guard against empty talk and do more concrete work. Once a decision is made, we must boldly work and employ a scientific approach to continuously sum up our experiences. We can no longer afford to be hesitant, indecisive, lazy or stall for time. Each area, department or unit must make considerable progress each month. The people of the entire nation must go all out, work hard and strive to make new contributions to fulfilling or overfulfilling this year's state plans and achieve great results in the next 3 years in the program of grasping the key link and running the country well.

Chairman Hua has pointed out that our slogan is study, study and again study, unite, unite and again unite. In the great struggle to rapidly fulfill the general tasks for the new period, we must study still harder Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and; strive to thoroughly and correctly understand and employ Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in light of reality. We must also study culture, scientific-technological knowledge and advanced production and management methods to meet the needs of modernization. We must cherish and strengthen unity and must never speak or do anything that harms unity.

We must strengthen the general unity of the whole party and of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Unity is an important guarantee for our victory.

While jubilantly celebrating our National Day, we doubly think of our flesh-and-blood compatriots in Taiwan. We must fulfill the sacred missions of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland. Keeping the entire globe in view, we see a fine revolutionary situation. Looking ahead to the future, we are full of confidence. We are sure to reach our brilliant goal before the end of this century, or even in a shorter period of time. A powerful, modern socialist China is bound to emerge in the orient of our world.

RED FLAG ARTICLE ON FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

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[Article by Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of Shantung Provincial CCP Committee: "A Great Socialist Undertaking"]

[Text] Under the concern of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, the State Council recently called a National Farmland Capital Construction Conference. This was a promotion meeting to vigorously develop farmland capital construction and a mobilization meeting to accelerate agricultural development. Under the impetus of this meeting, we will surely whip up a new upsurge in farmland capital construction. Chairman Hua clearly told us long ago: "We must take farmland capital construction as a great socialist undertaking." In keeping with the spirit of the conference, we must further study Chairman Hua's important instructions, carry out still better farmland capital construction as a great socialist undertaking, and quicken the pace of realizing socialist modernization. This is a very important task confronting us.

I

Farmland capital construction is basic to agricultural development. Proper farmland capital construction plays an extremely important role in raising agricultural output, quickening the pace of agricultural modernization, eliminating the vestiges of small production and expanding the collective economy of people's communes. This is an important aspect of the rural area's effort to persistently continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Large-scale farmland capital construction enables us to basically change production conditions and to achieve high and steady yields in agriculture. Shantung Province has a large population in a small area. Its natural conditions are poor, and its agricultural production is backward. The cultivated area is mostly hilly or on saline and alkaline low-lying land. It has traditionally been prone to drought and floods. Before 1970, I set up certain basic farmland facilities. This had a positive effect on agriculture production. But because not enough facilities were set up and the ones that were established had low standards, each person averaged only 0.2 mou or so of land which was immune from the effects of drought and floods or could produce high, stable yields. The people were poorly equipped to resist drought and floods. They had always lived on imported grain because their own output was small and unsteady. Experiences and lessons gained over many years have made us realize that to correct such a situation we must exert great efforts to change production conditions. We must create fields which are immune from the effects of drought and floods or can produce high, stable yields. We must give intense care and attention to farming and raise per-mou output. Land is the most basic means of production in agriculture. Chairman Mao said: With land, we have grain. He added: "Irrigation facilities are the lifeblood of agriculture." This requires us to concentrate on transforming the soil and building irrigation facilities. [paragraph continues]

With the construction of proper farmland facilities, we can have grain. Before 1970 our province's total grain output never reached 30 billion catties. It exceeded 30 billion catties in 1971 and 40 billion catties in 1975. It has remained steadily at the level of 40-odd billion catties over the past 2 years despite serious drought. Grain output over past years are chiefly attributable to the construction of certain basic farmland facilities.

To realize agricultural mechanization and electrification based on agricultural collectivization is our party's basic line in agriculture. If farmland capital construction is properly carried out, we can create favorable conditions for agricultural modernization. By taking such measures as improving soil, building irrigation facilities, making comprehensive arrangements for mountains, streams, fields, forests and roads, carrying out earthworks, linking irrigation facilities to establish irrigation systems, turning small plots into large ones and "bad fields" into "good fields," we can make mechanization and chemical fertilizers produce the expected results. If such efforts are not made, all talk about agricultural modernization will be just nonsense! This is because, if proper preparations are not made, we cannot make proper use of tractors, use chemical fertilizers effectively or obtain good crops from fine-seed strains. It should especially be noted that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Industrial production, the building of national defense projects and the pace of development of science and technology, in the final analysis, depend on the food, raw materials and labor supplied by agriculture. Only by carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way can we establish a solid agricultural foundation and insure the realization of the four modernizations.

Large-scale farmland capital construction is also an important measure for changing the old features and habits left over from small production and for triumphing over rural capitalist forces. Agricultural collectivization has played a decisive role in changing small-production ideas and habits among the peasants. But, due to our very low productivity and lack of large-scale production, the land features and manual work conditions have not been basically changed. People have still not been thoroughly freed from the bonds of small-production ideas and habits. To thoroughly do away with these old ideas and habits, we must instill socialist ideas in the peasants and conduct education on the party's basic line. Only by developing socialist mass agriculture and eliminating the vestiges of small production can socialist thinking be deeply implanted in the peasants' minds. In the past, certain areas of our province only gave lip service to criticism of capitalism. They issued annual calls for sending laborers to the teams and vehicles to the fields. Yet, the laborers were sent only to leave almost immediately. The vehicles also left right away because their drivers operated independently. Capitalist tendencies could not always be stopped. The masses said: "If we just give lip service to criticism and take no action, things will remain as they are." Now, with farmland capital construction being carried out on a large scale, things have changed. In a struggle in Tsouhsi, the authorities of the Chining area successively transferred back over 4,600 laborers who had gone to other areas and over 15,000 vehicles whose drivers had operated independently. They also assembled more than 4,700 carpenters who had been scattered everywhere--carpenters working on their own. This effectively stopped the drift of laborers to other areas and the independent operation of vehicles. In the course of carrying out large-scale farmland capital construction, the peasant masses realized the superiority of the socialist system and the bright prospects of socialist agriculture and enjoyed the material results of this large-scale farmland capital construction. Thus, their collectivist concept and organizational discipline were considerably strengthened. They became more resolute in following the socialist road. With this raising of the peasant masses' socialist consciousness and the development of agricultural production, the system of collective ownership can be further strengthened and the worker-peasant alliance can be further consolidated.

Should we carry out farmland capital construction on a large scale, change agricultural production conditions and realize agricultural modernization? This is a problem which has created a heated, complicated struggle. Chairman Hua's call for mobilizing the whole party to vigorously develop agriculture and take farmland capital construction as a great socialist undertaking was put forward in the midst of the struggle between the two classes and two roads. As early as 1957 Chairman Mao called on us to "reform China in the same way as the foolish old man removed the mountains." In 1964 Chairman Mao issued the great call to "learn from Tachai in agriculture." The agricultural conference of northern China, held by the party Central Committee in 1970, further demanded that backward features be changed within 3 to 5 years, in the manner of Hsiyang, and that agricultural production be developed. The masses of cadres enthusiastically responded to the call of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and eagerly demanded that we work in a big way. But this suffered from serious interference and sabotage from the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line. The Lin Piao antiparty clique used their counter-revolutionary "politics" to smash production and "smash everything else." The "gang of four" carried things a step further in a vain attempt to bring down the red banner of Tachai. They smeared building socialism in a big way as "the theory of productive forces" and "suppressing revolution with production." They set forth typical examples of practicing deception. They rabidly sabotaged the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. To counter Lin Piao and the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, Chairman Hua recounted at the First National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture the basic experiences of Tachai and fully affirmed the socialist direction in carrying out large-scale farmland capital construction. At this conference, Vice Chairman Teng sharply pointed out that, in learning from Tachai, we must solve the problem of learning sincerely or insincerely. He called on us to "work honestly and faithfully."

Chairman Hua's report and Vice Chairman Teng's speech dealt a telling blow to the then vociferous "gang of four." The "gang of four" were shamed into a rage. They hysterically slandered and attacked Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng. This precisely showed that they had been hit where it hurt. Inspired by the spirit of the First National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, the masses of cadres of our province waged a resolute struggle against the "gang of four" and their backbone confederates in Shantung. They righteously carried out farmland capital construction in a big way. In 3 years, the irrigated area was expanded by 15 million mou. Eleven million mou of high and steady-yield fields were created. Practice has made us realize that, in carrying out large-scale farmland capital construction, we must grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," thoroughly smash the various spiritual shackles imposed by them, thoroughly expose their plot to undermine the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, and expose their reactionary nature. Only in this way can we continuously deepen our understanding of the great significance of large-scale farmland capital construction and, like Tachai and Hsiyang, consciously adhere to the party's fundamental line in agriculture, develop agriculture with the highest possible speed and consolidate and strengthen the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

II

The organizational form used in the coordination battle in farmland capital construction should be the way that gives fullest play to the superiority of the socialist system and the might of the people's war and helps achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in carrying out this farmland capital construction.

The coordination battle in our province's farmland capital construction generally assumes three forms: 1) Unified plans are made by the commune with construction work being organized by the brigade. [paragraph continues]

This form has such features as not allowing laborers to leave the team, handing out no money or grain as allowances, and making proper arrangements for people's livelihood. Such a method accounts for about 30 percent of the province's total number of workers devoted to farmland capital construction. 2) Unified plans are made by the prefecture and county. With the commune as the basic unit, various brigades coordinate their work within the framework of the commune. This form accounts for about 50 percent of the total number of workers. 3) The prefecture and county transfer laborers to launch a mass coordination battle. This method accounts for 20 percent of the total number of workers. At present, these three forms are being enforced simultaneously, with main emphasis on the first two. These forms complement each other. Certain production teams and brigades also launch small projects on their own. Why should a coordination battle be fought in carrying out farmland capital construction? This battle is dictated by the contradiction between the inherent ties linking mountains, rivers, streams, fields and other natural conditions on the one hand and their ownership on the other, and by the need to make even larger comprehensive arrangements for mountains, streams, fields, forests and roads. If we control fields without controlling floods, we cannot overcome the natural disasters of drought and floods. If we control streams without controlling mountains, we cannot protect streams and fields. It will not do to just control the lower slopes of a mountain without controlling the higher slopes. Nor will it do to just control the upper reaches of a river without controlling the lower ones. In other words, we cannot take control measures independent of other factors. The transformation of soil and control of streams are restricted by seasonal factors. Certain irrigation projects in particular must be hastily completed before the season of rising tides. Certain projects, if assigned to just one unit, are likely to be held up. They may even never get completed. Therefore, to make unified plans for mountain ranges and valleys and take comprehensive control measures, we must fight a coordinated battle that cuts across boundaries and communes and even between communes and counties.

A chief advantage of the coordination battle is that productivity can be raised. By coordination, we mean many laborers doing combined labor according to the same plan in the same production process or in different but related production processes. On the benefits of coordination, Marx pointed out that such "combined labor" not only "raises an individual's output but also creates a kind of productivity that in itself is naturally collective strength." ("The Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 23, p 362) Meanwhile, farmland capital construction in the form of a coordination battle allows the concentration of manpower, materials and funds, the scientific division of labor to meet the demands of specialization, and the combination of a professional team with the mass movement, so that the might of the collective is called into full play. The professional team is a backbone force or a technical force in farmland capital construction. Its members prepare stone and other materials and make battle plans. In the battle, they undertake to repair culverts and do other highly technical and relatively difficult jobs. After the battle, they give the finishing touches to projects and link them up to complete the system. The combination of the professional team with the mass movement means a well-organized, well-led people's war. This enables us to fight a war of annihilation and bring the war to a quick end, as projects covering an area of several li or even tens of li or even large-scale projects can be launched simultaneously. In this way, ridges, mountains, rivers and valleys can be brought under control, one by one.

Chairman Hua pointed out "Where farmland capital construction is marked with great achievements, the people's commune can fully demonstrate its superiority as a comprehensive and public setup." The establishment of the socialist system has engendered bright prospects for the development of productivity.

Great possibilities exist for us in organizing a coordination battle. To carry out farmland capital construction in the form of a coordination battle is to give full play to the superiority of the people's commune is a comprehensive and public setup. We must consciously use the objective law that advanced relations of production stimulate the development of productivity to serve socialist construction. If we remain satisfied with the established socialist system instead of actively giving play to its superiority and energetically leading the masses to build a great socialist enterprise and create more material wealth, then the superiority of the socialist system cannot be demonstrated. Thus, this system in itself cannot be consolidated and developed.

In organizing a farmland capital construction coordination battle, we often hear people say: "It is fine to work in a big way. But we are too poor to do so." Here the problem of the relationship between poverty and work is raised. The reason for the poverty of certain areas is chiefly because they have not started to work in a big way. For many years, their mountains and rivers have looked the same. Chairman Mao said: "Poverty gives rise to a desire for change. We must act and make revolution." In fact, the poorer the area the stronger the mass demand for changing the backward features. The masses say: We would rather work hard than be poverty-stricken." Of course, working in a big way calls for grain, money and material supplies. Those poverty-stricken areas may encounter greater difficulties in obtaining the necessary supplies. But as a Chinese saying goes: "With everyone joining to collect firewood, a fire can burn briskly." What cannot be done by one person alone can be done with everyone working together. Farmland capital construction is different from industrial capital construction. The former chiefly involves the moving of earth and stone. One may work with his own two hands or with simple tools if there is a shortage of machinery, equipment or funds. We must act in accordance with Chairman Hua's instructions requiring us to overcome poverty by working hard and ingeniously and carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. So long as we concentrate limited manpower and financial and material resources on given pieces of land from year to year and combine hard work with ingenious work, we can bring about great changes in production conditions. Everyone will become increasingly prosperous. Shortages of funds or materials can also be overcome by developing a diversified economy and building commune- and brigade-level enterprises. Certain types of help may be obtained from the state.

Aren't Tachai and Hsiyang shining examples for us in overcoming poverty and achieving prosperity through combining hard and ingenious work? Tunkping County of our province is traditionally known as a disaster-prone, low-yield area. People used to say that, "In Tunkping, nothing is harvested in 9 out of 10 years." In this county, large-scale farmland capital construction was started in the winter of 1975. In 3 years the total of additional and improved irrigated area was 250,000 mou. Meanwhile, 507,000 mou of land were overturned and their soil was improved. Compared with the relatively good year of 1975, per-mou output in 1977 showed an increase of 195 catties and total output showed an increase of over 90 million catties. A relatively big change was brought about in the poor, backward features of the county. Many facts show that, for poor and backward areas, large-scale capital farmland construction is not only necessary but possible.

With a large force mobilized in a coordination battle, it is very important to exercise strict organizational leadership and introduce scientific labor management. Without paying attention to this point, we will end up with wasted labor. Experiences of many areas in organizing these battles tell us that we must establish a powerful, on-the-spot command. Before work starts, we must make proper construction plans, obtain required funds and materials and organize the work team well. In the course of the battle, we must make labor plans scientifically, set quotas for management and pay according to labor. Meanwhile, we must energetically effect technical innovation, improve work tools and promote mechanization and semi-mechanization on the largest possible scale.

Thus, labor productivity can be considerably raised. Coordination means that productivity can be raised. But this does not mean that the more people involved in the battle the better, and the more time involved the better. Experience shows that we must devise ways and means to raise productivity, properly control the labor forces thrown into the battle and the length of the battle, and minimize the number of laborers transferred away from teams. The number of people in the battle and the time devoted to it must both be guided by the principle of taking seasonal factors into consideration and aiming toward higher current-year production.

III

Adherence to the principle of exchange at equal value and serious implementation of the policy of willingness and mutual benefit are important guarantees of giving full play to mass enthusiasm and fighting well the coordination battle in farmland capital construction.

With farmland capital construction growing beyond boundaries that separate brigades, communes and counties, various collective-ownership units will naturally have problems concerning amounts of investment, labor committed, benefits due, the order in which people get returns on their investments, claims that should or should not be made, and so forth. In coping with these problems, we must follow the principles of exchange at equal value and of willingness and mutual benefit so that various units can get proper returns on the amount of labor and investment committed within a stipulated period of time and so that everyone can benefit. Only by firmly carrying out the policies of exchange at equal value and of willingness and mutual benefit can we maintain the people's enthusiasm for working in a big way and continue the coordination battle. If we run counter to this, we will be guilty of "equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning." This means appropriating the fruits of others' labor. By committing such an error, coordination would not last long. Productivity would also suffer.

The policy of mutual benefit, as applied to the coordination battle in our province, is being properly carried out in certain areas. But it is not being carried out well enough in a small number of areas. Even the phenomenon of "equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning" has appeared there. Concerning problems in this respect, we are making further investigations and studies, summing up experiences and seeking solutions. The experience of those areas where the policy of mutual benefit is being carried out relatively well shows that we should chiefly adopt this approach: 1) "We work for you this year and you work for us next year. Labor is exchanged for labor. Settlement is made every few years." In assigning tasks, we should demand labor in proportion to the benefits to be obtained and try our best not to transfer labor forces that will not benefit. In making project plans, we should insure that we take turns in assuming responsibility. In exchanging labor for labor, we must take good care of the interests of those units which will not benefit or receive little benefit. We may have county- and commune-level professional teams help these units work on projects that can produce results the same year. We may also give them proper help with regard to machinery, chemical fertilizers, funds and the development of a diversified economy. Or we may give them special consideration with regard to labor required for large-scale, state projects. 2) We should shorten the benefit-yield cycle as much as possible. In formulating plans and organizing construction work, we must make a point of doing the easiest tasks first and the more difficult later or "eating the flesh first, then gnawing at the bone." We must concentrate forces on a war of annihilation and try to avoid or scale down projects that take more than 1 year. We must strive to make as many people benefit as possible.

In properly carrying out the policy of mutual benefit, we must pay attention to strengthening political and ideological work and guiding the masses of cadres in understanding the collective, taking the whole situation into consideration and developing a communist style.
[paragraph continues]

If we are always obsessed with narrow personal interests, then we can get nothing done.

Proper implementation of the mutual-benefit policy affects the interests of every unit and each individual involved in the battle. This is a very delicate job. We must take it seriously. We can never put the exertion of the great efforts in opposition to implementation of policy. Nor can we fail to seriously solve those problems confronting a small number of units that do not benefit, just because most of the units do benefit. If these units which do not benefit are forced to contribute money and grain for several consecutive years, this would add to their burden and eat into their own income. Thus, a prosperous team would be reduced to poverty and a poor team would be brought to the verge of financial ruin. They just would have no interest in joining any battle. Our party's policy is to promote the welfare of all the people. Failure to carry out the mutual-benefit policy properly would impair the interests of certain section of people. This would be tantamount to equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning and would manifest a lack of a mass view. If we really want to carry out large-scale farmland capital construction and expedite the modernization of agriculture, we must show a high sense of responsibility toward the party and people, we must resolutely carry out the party's mutual-benefit policy, make overall arrangements and seriously check each unit to see whether or not this policy is being properly carried out.

The "gang of four" purposely confused the two different social systems--socialist and capitalist, slandered the principle of exchange at equal value, slandered the socialist system as "soil giving rise to capitalism and the bourgeoisie" and attacked the proper implementation of the rural economic policy as "restoration of capitalism." In fact, they advocated a rapacious policy of seizing, without compensation, the fruits of the peasants' labor, under the banner of revolution. Such fake left, real right perverted measures left many rural cadres confused. The socialist enthusiasm of the masses of cadres was seriously dampened. The development of productivity suffered. To properly carry out the policies of willingness and mutual benefit and exchange at equal value, we must penetratingly expose and criticize these fallacies and crimes of the "gang of four," eliminate their remnant poison and influence, and raise our consciousness in carrying out the party's policies.

IV

Capital farmland construction is a great revolutionary movement involving millions upon millions of people in transforming the features of mountains and rivers. The key to victory in this movement lies in "overall planning and strengthened leadership."

Planning for farmland capital construction as a problem which affects the race of agricultural development, direction and line. Proper planning can bring double the results with half the work. Improper planning will lead to a high degree of blindness so that half the results are achieved for double the work. A project might even end up as a boondoggle. We have had many lessons in this respect. In formulating plans, the most important thing is to take reality into consideration and pinpoint the target of attack. Natural conditions vary with different areas and must be controlled with regional features in mind. We cannot apply the same set formula in every case. Meanwhile, we must have increased output and increase income always in mind. We must take into consideration not only the needs of a soil-transformation or water-control project itself, but also the burden placed on the peasants and possible financial aid from the state. We must properly handle the relationships between accumulated funds and expenditures and between immediate and long-term interest. In applying finishing touches to newly-built projects and projects to be linked up in a complete system, we must give priority to the latter so that, once work on a field is completed, it can be brought under irrigation.

In other words, in formulating and carrying out plans we must stress actual results and not do things as a matter of form. This requires the chief responsible person of the party Committee to take personal charge. He must join the professional team in making penetrating investigations and studies and reviewing all matters. On this basis, he must put forward an initial program for controlling mountains, water, fields, forests and roads. Such a program must be subjected to mass discussion, so that democracy can be fully developed and mass wisdom can be drawn upon to bring it in line with objective realities. Certain areas have prepared three diagrams--one of the mountains and rivers in their present state, one projecting the future and one showing construction projects now underway. This has played a very helpful role in mobilizing and organizing the masses. Concerning construction projects to be completed before the end of a year, we must make early preparations so that production will not suffer.

The leading group's work enthusiasm and style are of unusually great significance in such a great undertaking as farmland capital construction. Large-scale farmland capital construction calls for the exertion of great efforts on our part. When assigned to an area by the party and people, we in leadership posts are dutybound to take good care of this area and try to change its backward features as quickly as possible. This will contribute to the people's welfare and the state's prosperity and will benefit our descendants. If we shut our eyes to the more or less unchanged features of our local mountains and rivers and turn a deaf ear to the masses' urgent demand for changing production conditions, we should be ashamed. In certain areas, leading cadres have shown great determination, keen enthusiasm and a good style in the movement to learn from Tachai. They have set personal examples by living in marshes and sleeping on the floor. They have led the masses of cadres in bringing about relatively great changes in the natural features of these areas. Relatively great progress has been achieved in agriculture. On the other hand, certain leading cadres are weak in purpose and afraid of hardship and tiring work. They always consider this or that impossible and are slow to learn from Tachai. The masses have said: "We do not worry about changing natural features. All we fear is that no one leads us in doing the job." This is sharp criticism against some of our comrades. Chairman Mao pointed out: "We must maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war." Farmland capital construction calls for the display of such vigor.

In carrying out large-scale farmland capital construction we will encounter a large number of ideological and actual problems. In coping with these problems we must promote democracy and adhere to the down-to-earth, mass-line style. In all matters, we must make investigations and studies, consult with the cadres and the masses, enthusiastically do conscientious political and ideological work. If we are dogmatic and impose orders on others, we will only bungle things. What is worth noting is that Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line has influenced the ideological style of certain cadres. Such erroneous tendencies and bad styles such as being alienated from reality and the masses, acting freely according to one's subjective wish, exhibiting formalism, telling lies, giving commands blindly, imposing orders, defying the law, disobeying discipline, and so forth, are basically the results of the "gang of four's" interference and remnant poison. To insure the healthy and sustained development of the mass movement for farmland capital construction, we must combine the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four" with a serious effort to ideologically rectify and organizationally consolidate the leading groups at various levels. With the leading groups' ranks purified and their ideological style set straight, we can achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in farmland capital construction and stimulate the rapid development of agricultural production.

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How to fundamentally change the natural features of our province to meet the demands of agricultural modernization and how to make certain backward areas in our province catch up quickly--these remain very complicated, arduous tasks which require us to study hard in practice, continuously sum up experiences and persevere in struggle. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is greatly concerned about the development of the socialist undertakings in our province. Leading comrades of the party Central Committee have come to our province many times to check up on our work. They have helped us to sum up experiences and overcome shortcomings. They have greatly educated and inspired us. Guided by the line of the 11th party national congress, we must grasp the key link in running the country well, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and launch the three major revolutionary movements. We are confident that, by doing so, we can bring about great progress in our socialist agriculture and that the general task for the new period can be achieved quickly.

FUKIEN FRONT PLA TO SUSPEND SHELLING ISLANDS 1, 3 OCT

OW291612Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Fukien Front, 30 Sep--A spokesman of the headquarters of the Chinese PLA units on the Fukien front today announced:

The 1st of October is the 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. In order that the compatriots and officers and men of the Kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser Quemoy, Tatan and Erhtan and other islands can enjoy National Day together with the people of the whole country, the Chinese PLA has been ordered to suspend shelling on 1 and 3 October as an expression of solicitude.

STEEL INDUSTRY EXPECTS RECORD OUTPUT YEAR

OW291335Y Peking NCNA in English 1308 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--A record increase in China's steel output amounting to the annual production of Anshan, the country's largest steel centre, is expected this year, according to the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. This estimation was based on the amount of steel produced so far and the average daily output at present, the ministry said.

By September 20, the industry had met over 80 percent of its 1978 targets for the output of iron, steel and rolled steel. Quality showed marked improvement.

Output plans for copper, lead, aluminium, zinc, antimony, tin and two other major non-ferrous metals have been surpassed every month and every quarter. The rate of high-grade ores has caught up with the best ever achieved.

Fuel consumption was reduced throughout the iron and steel industry. Average coke consumption per ton of pig iron dropped to a record low--552 kilogrammes--in the major enterprises in August.

State revenue from the profits of the big and medium-sized enterprises in the first half of this year surpassed the year's total for 1977. By September 15, the medium and small iron and steel plants in China had already outstripped their 1978 iron output targets. Four provinces, Chekiang, Hunan, Szechwan and Yunnan, fulfilled the annual plans for the output of steel and steel products.

CHIANG WEI-CHING ADDRESSES KIANGSI CADRE STUDY CLASS

HK300318Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] A study class for cadres at and above the level of county revolutionary committee vice chairman, run by the Kiangsi provincial CCP committee's party school, held its grand opening ceremony on 25 September. Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen, Ti Sheng, Hsin Chun-chieh, (Cheng Kuo), Chao Chih-chien, Fang Chih-chun and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees attended the opening ceremony. Comrade Chiang Wei-ching spoke on the question of practice being the sole criterion for determining truth from facts. (Hsu Shao-kuei), deputy secretary of the party committee of the party school and deputy director of the school, also spoke.

Comrade Chiang Wei-ching said: In coming to the party school to read books and study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, comrades must currently pay attention to solving the problem of study and work styles, that is, the problem of party spirit.

He said: Lin Piao and the gang of four shouted every day "raise high" and "closely follow," but actually they were a bunch of political swindlers who trampled on the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and sabotaged its complete philosophical system. The high-sounding rubbish they created like "the peak," "the highest and most lively," "one sentence carries more weight than 10,000 ordinary sentences," and "establish to a great and particular degree" [ta shu te shu 1129 2885 3676 2885--from the title of an article in RED FLAG No 16, November 23, 1967 written by Yang Cheng-wu, current commander of the Foochow Military Region] have all become laughing stocks of history. They separated Marxism-Leninism from Mao Tsetung Thought and set them against each other, and opposed they systematic study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works.

We must make greatest efforts to promote the style of investigation and study. In the previous period, responsible comrades of party committees in many places have carried out a relatively serious investigation of rural policy problems; this is a very good start. Through investigation, we have gained a relatively profound understanding of how Lin Piao and the gang of four interfered with and sabotaged rural policies; we can thus, unify our understanding on the question of whether to and how to turn chaos into order fairly easily.

This year Kiangsi has scored very great victories in the struggle against serious drought. This is inseparable from the tremendous strength generated by implementing rural policies, carrying out investigation and study, and understanding and grasping the current key problems in rural work. However, on the whole, we haven't done enough systematic and careful investigations and studies of rural work in the new period. This is also the case in various other aspects of work. Certain comrades are satisfied with inadequate experiences in previous rural work. Some of these experiences even bear the marks of promoting small-scale production, and obviously do not meet the requirements for modernized agriculture.

For instance, taking agriculture as the foundation and having the whole party run it; fully utilizing industry and modern science and technology to stimulate the development of agriculture; developing commune and brigade industries; establishing an industrial-agricultural entity; structuring the agricultural economy rationally; maintaining mutual relations among agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries; relying on the accumulations of the collective economy to achieve agricultural mechanization; applying economic laws, perfecting economic accounting and successfully managing the agricultural collective economy--these are all new issues which have already cropped up in the course of developing modernized agriculture. It is urgently necessary that we look into and solve these problems in the course of practice.

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In the past, the gang of four indiscriminately beat people with the stick of the "theory of productive forces" and many comrades were unable to research these problems. Today, some comrades still harbor lingering fear and don't dare to do research on them. Some other comrades are bound, hand and foot, by habits and status quo and do not actively try to research these questions. In some parts of Kiangsi, some comrades are satisfied with making little progress and small contributions every year; they do not attempt to achieve great, rapid improvement. These attitudes do not match the demands of the general task for the new period.

PENG CHUNG ATTENDS SHANGHAI FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

OW300600Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The fine art exhibition "Chairman Hua in Hunan" organized by the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee opened today at the Shanghai Gallery of Fine Arts. The opening of the exhibition comes as the people in Shanghai are striving to make new achievements to greet the red-letter day of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic.

More than 1,000 people visited the exhibition today, including Peng Chung, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and second vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Wang I-ping, Che Wen-i, Yang Fu-chen, Wang Ming-chang and Wang Chien, responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; (Kuan Tzu-chan), president of the municipal high people's court; Huang Chih-po, procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate; Chang Cheng-tsung, Liang Kuo-pin, Li Kan-cheng, Chao Tsu-kang and Liu Ching-chi, vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee; Ho I-hsiang, Li Pao-chi, Wang Mei, Kang Chuang, (Chen Hsieh-hsiang), (Li Shu-wen) and (Tsai Yen), responsible persons of the three armed services of the PLA stationed in Shanghai; and Pa Chin, (Chu Pu-ching), (Chou Ku-cheng), (Li Ming), (Meng Po), (We Chiang), (Shen Yu-pin), (Li Chih-min), (Lu I-tao) and (Wang Che-i), noted personages from all circles.

Responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices of the municipal revolutionary committee, responsible persons of the municipal CYL bureau and responsible persons of the municipal districts, counties and bureaus, as well as workers, peasants, soldiers and fine art workers also visited the exhibition.

(Chiang-yen), vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, was there to accompany the visitors.

SHANGHAI HAS MORE CONSUMER GOODS FOR NATIONAL DAY

OW300822Y Peking NCNA in English 0806 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--More than 1,000 new consumer items have been put on sale in Shanghai on the eve of the National Day. They include items of traditional handicrafts, table delicacies, printed and striped woolen fabrics, fancy suiting, new prints and new styles of ready-made clothing.

In the No 1 department store, the city's biggest shop, the varieties of goods are up 12 per cent on last National Day. The store is in the city's main shopping centre on Nankiang Road which has more than 100 shops.

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In the Shanghai No 1 food store, more than 1,600 products from various parts of the country are in good supply. They include ham from east China's Chekiang Province, small green peppers from south China's Kwangtung Province and preserved fruits from Peking. 200 more varieties are available this year. These two stores cater to between 200,000 and 300,000 people per day.

In the city's 146 green groceries and butchers shops, meat, poultry, sausages, ham, seafood, eggs and seasonal vegetables are available. Many big green groceries have up to 100 varieties on sale every day. Newly-picked peaches and apples are in adequate supply in the city's 430 fruit shops. Sales of high-price goods such as wristwatches and television sets are well up on last year. More sales centres and over 1,500 round-the-clock service centres have opened over the National Day's period.

SHANGHAI AWARDS CASH PRIZE TO MODEL WORKER

OW011050Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1720 GMT 28 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 28 Sep--The news of noted model worker Mao Hsin-hsien being awarded a cash prize for quality products has aroused a warm response among Shanghai's vast number of workers. They said: "It is an honor to be a model worker, it is honorable to be awarded a cash prize!"

The decision to issue a cash prize to Mao Hsin-hsien was approved by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and was announced by Yang Hui-chieh, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee and director of the Political Department of the municipal party committee, at the "Shanghai city broadcast and television rally to commend the advanced in the 'Quality Month' activities."

Workers and cadres of Shanghai's No 27 weaving factory where Mao Hsin-hsien works sat around television sets to watch the live relay of the rally. When they saw Yang Hui-chieh announcing the award of a cash prize to Mao Hsin-hsien, they danced with joy, and excited discussions followed. Some said: "It is fine for the municipal party committee to issue a cash prize to Mao Hsin-hsien. It is fair for model workers like Mao Hsin-hsien, who has made outstanding contributions to production, to be given more material rewards." Some said: "Mao Hsin-hsien's being awarded a cash prize has set a fine example for us to learn from."

Defying pressure of the "gang of four," Mao Hsin-hsien made outstanding achievements on China's textile industrial front by weaving 400,000 meters of cloth without substandard products for 21 months running. She was elected alternate member of the party Central Committee at the party's 11th national congress.

But Mao Hsin-hsien has become even more modest after receiving this honor. Working in the revolutionary spirit that "I would rather work even harder than let the people be dressed in substandard cloth," last year Mao Hsin-hsien again set a fine record of weaving 70,000 meters of cloth without substandard products. Mao Hsin-hsien's advanced deeds have led Shanghai's 390,000 textile workers to plunge into a labor emulation drive with weaving "10,000 meters of cloth without substandard products" as the central theme and has helped deepen the movement of learning from Taching in industry.

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SHANTUNG SOIREE MARKS NATIONAL DAY

SKD20621Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Tsinan PLA units and the Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee jointly held a literary and art soiree on the evening of 30 September to warmly celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Attending the soiree were responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Tsinan PLA units, the Tsinan municipal party and revolutionary committees, including Pai Ju-ping, Tseng Ssu-yu, Su I-jan, Chin Ho-chen, Li Chen, (Peng Hai-ching), Hsiung Tso-fang, (Chang Feng), Jen Ssu-chung, Fang Cheng, (Wang Chin-chuan), Yang Kuo-fu, Fu Chia-hsuan, (Cheng Sho-fu), Sun Chi-hsien, Li Po, (Liu Hsien-chien), Tso Chi, (Ho Hua-chu), (Wang Chung-ying), Lu Tien-chi, Li Tzu-chao, Lin Ping, (Chao Feng), Ho Chih-yuan, Chen Te, Tang Chien-ju, (Yang Shih-chang), Sun I-min, (Wei Chien-yu) and responsible persons of the Shantung Provincial CPPCC Committee, including (Wang Che), (Chang Yeh), (Chen Lei), (Hsu Lei-sheng), (Chou Chih-chin) and (Chang Wei-chun). Also attending the soiree were responsible persons of the leading organ of the Tsinan PLA unit, various PLA services, branches and units stationed in Tsinan Municipality and responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees.

The soiree was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and militancy. Rejoicing over new victories continuously won in bringing about quick and vigorous development and in grasping the key link and running the country well, representatives came from PLA units and the fronts of industry, agriculture, finance and trade, education in sciences, and so forth, happily gathered in one place to enthusiastically celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

At the soiree, the Shantung Provincial Peking Opera Troupe presented an excellent selection of scenes from Peking operas and was warmly received by the audience.

SHANTUNG PLA HAILS MAO DIRECTIVE ON MILITIA

SKO10641Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The leading organ of the Shantung Provincial Military District held a rally on the evening of 28 September to ceremoniously mark the 20th anniversary of Chairman Mao's directive on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale. Attending the rally were Su I-jan, secretary of the Shantung Provincial Party Committee, vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Shantung Provincial Military District; Fang Cheng, deputy political commissar of Tsinan PLA units; (Chao Feng), Ho Chih-yuan, Chen Te and Tang Chien-ju, leading comrades of the Shantung Provincial Military District; Sung I-min, vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Chen Pao-hsi, deputy secretary of the Tsinan Municipal party committee and vice chairman of the Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Also attending the rally were responsible comrades of the leading organ of the Tsinan PLA units, cadres and fighters of organs and units subordinate to the Shantung Provincial Military District and representatives of militiamen of provincial and municipal organs, totaling more than 1,300 persons.

The rally was presided over by Tang Chien-ju, political commissar of the Shantung Provincial Military District. (Chao Feng), commander of the Shantung Provincial Military District, first delivered a speech at the rally.

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Commander (Chao Feng) said: Guided by the great call of Chairman Mao on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale, our province has scored great achievements in militia building, further developed and expanded the contingents of militia, continuously raised the political consciousness of militiamen, made progress in strengthening military training and done a still better job of the work for preparedness against war. By deeply carrying out the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the rights and wrongs in line, ideology and theory in regard to the militia building have been basically clarified. The fine traditions of militia work are being restored and carried forward. The broad masses of militiamen show increasing power in the three great revolutionary movements and on various fronts of building and defending the motherland.

After Commander (Chao Feng) concluded his speech, (Wang Kuang-an), a cadre of the armed forces department under the provincial military commission [sheng chun wei hsi tung], and (Chu Tse), deputy commander of the basic armed militia company of the Tsinan towel factory, delivered speeches at the rally.

TSINAN PLA TRAINS MILITIA, TAKES PART IN LABOR

SK010528Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Carrying forward the army's glorious tradition of doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses and arming them in the course of grasping the key link and running the army well, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Tsinan PLA units have actively helped party organizations and people's armed forces departments in the places where they are stationed to do a good job in militia work, and have made contributions to militia building in our province.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, party committees at various levels of the Tsinan PLA units have paid extremely great attention to militia work. Many units have successively convened militia work conferences, relayed and implemented the related documents of the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference, summed up and exchanged experiences and revised plans and measures for militia work. Most units at and above regimental level have formed militia work leading groups. Thus the agenda of party committees can be well arranged, leaders have their own specific work, some persons can take care of office work and others can go down to work at the militia companies.

According to incomplete figures, over the past 2 years, the Tsinan PLA units as a whole assigned some 13,900 cadres to train some 533,000 militiamen, and provided help to many militia companies in carrying out the rectification movement, effectively quickening the pace in putting militia work on solid bases organizationally, politically and militarily and raising the level of the military and political qualities of militiamen.

In doing militia work, various units subordinate to the Tsinan PLA units have paid special attention to helping militiamen do a good job in military training. In accordance with the realities of the units, they have adopted many practical and effective measures such as:

1. Forming links with specific spots. Units establish links with local militia companies, [words indistinct] work out plans for training activities, and assign instructors to go to various places to help train militiamen.

2. Training in specialized fields. In light of their specific characteristics, units train and cultivate specialized technical backbone forces for the militia.

3. Doing a good job in military-civilian joint defense. In light of the requirements of the future war against aggressors, units organize the masses to carry out military exercises and training, to clearly know the terrain and features of the defense areas, and to become familiar with target practice and signals, so as to raise the ability to fight in coordination.

4. Cultivating and training militia cadres. In the first half of 1978, the Tsinan PLA units as a whole brought up more than 23,000 militia cadres, thus, greatly accelerating the speed of carrying out the mass military training movement.

In doing militia work, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have taught militiamen to actively participate in socialist revolution and construction. They also work together with militiamen to carry out the movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture.

A certain garrison regiment of the Tsinan PLA units stationed on Lingshan Island--an outpost along the Yellow Sea--has been of one heart with the island residents and has treated them as family members in building and defending the island over the past many years. Each year this regiment spent more than 12,000 work days in supporting communes. Together with the people, this regiment has reclaimed hills, filled up 55 big ravines, done more than 90,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work, and built more than 1,000 mou of hilly and stony land into Tachai-type farmland. Besides, this regiment built 15 deep wells and 2 reservoirs, thus turning the poor island in which oil is as precious as gold, water is precious as oil and stones cover the whole earth into a flourishing, advanced place in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

SHANTUNG REPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS IN MILITIA WORK

SK011245Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] September 29, 1978 is the 20th anniversary of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's instruction "Organize Contingents of the People's Militia on a Big Scale" for the past 20 years, guided by Chairman Mao's glorious instruction, our province has scored great achievements in militia building. The vast numbers of militiamen of our province have constantly grown up and moved forward amid struggles. In the 28 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always played the leading role in militia work in our province, but has encountered interference and sabotage from opportunism, and especially from the revisionism of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

The vast numbers of militiamen and cadres of the armed militia of our province resisted and struggled against Lin Biao and the gang of four, and rendered relatively good performances in the 9th, 10th and 11th struggles. Through criticism and education, the vast numbers of militiamen and cadres of the people's armed forces departments of our province have basically clarified their understanding of the right and wrong with regard to the ideology, line and theory of militia building. The fine traditions of militia work are being restored and carried forward now. A new situation in which militia work achieves great results and quick improvement has appeared.

For the past 20 years, the local party committees at various levels in our province have paid more and more attention to militia work.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, many local party committees have further strengthened their leadership over the work. Principal responsible comrades of local party committees at the various levels have personally grasped militia work and taken the lead in improving militia building. Local party committees have paid attention to giving full play to the role of the people's armed forces departments. Under the leadership of the provincial party committees, the situation of militia work in our province has improved step by step.

Led by local party committees, the people's armed forces departments at various levels in our province have persisted in carrying militia work through organizationally, politically and militarily. Since the smashing of the gang of four, all units have responded to Chairman Hua's great call on grasping the key link in running the army well and making preparations against war. They have sincerely consolidated the militia with emphasis on the consolidation of the contingent of cadres and armed militiamen, and removed the small number of bad elements. In order to do a good job in carrying through militia work organizationally, politically and militarily, armed forces departments at the various levels and cadres of the armed militia have constantly improved their leadership work style and their working methods.

The armed forces departments of Shoukuang and Chunan counties have carried forward the fine tradition of struggling hard amid difficulties and persistently gone deeply into grassroots-level units to investigate and study, so to carry out militia work in a better way.

While putting militia work on three solid bases, various grassroots-level units of our province have comprehensively unfolded activities to create advanced units in doing the work. Advanced units in putting militia work on three solid bases in our province created this year account for 72.5 percent of the total number of militia companies of our province. Many units carry out activities to create advanced units while organizing the militia and studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They carry out these activities in pace with the mass movements to learn from Lei Peng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company, Tachai and Taching. The consciousness of the vast number of militiamen with regard to the class struggle, line struggle and the continued revolution has been enhanced.

For the past 20 years, large numbers of units in our province have persisted in improving militia building while carrying out the three great revolutionary movements, strengthened militia building and given full play to the role of militia as a backbone and an important factor in the three great revolutionary movements. In carrying out scientific experiments, vast numbers of militiamen bravely took part in the work and scored numerous remarkable achievements. In the class struggle, vast numbers of militiamen acted in harmony with public security departments in settling cases, maintaining public order, dealing blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and attacking capitalist forces in rural and urban areas. They have made contributions to carrying the task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship through down to grassroots-level units.

For the past 20 years, the vast numbers of militiamen of our province have preserved high revolutionary vigilance and kept in step with the People's Liberation Army in safeguarding the east gate of our motherland. Since the downfall of the gang of four, in light of Chairman Hua's directive on grasping the key link in running the army well and making preparations against war, all units have consolidated the militia contingents and enhanced education and training.

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Large numbers of units have persisted in the principle of combining labor with military work and adopted various forms to carry out military training so as to improve the military qualities of militiamen.

In the past 2 years, the vast numbers of militiamen have thoroughly exposed and criticized the fallacies and crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in disrupting the militia's military training, and have carried out the mass military training campaign anew. In this year, some units have launched activities to demonstrate and compete in military skills and have propelled the development of the mass military training campaign so as to make contributions to safeguarding our great socialist motherland.

COLLEGE ADMISSION PROCEDURES IN SHANTUNG EXPLAINED

SK300744Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] In response to written requests of the audience, this station has asked a comrade of the provincial student enrollment office to elaborate on some basic policies on the 1978 new student admission work for institutions of higher learning as well as the main features of the work.

The admission work of universities and colleges in our province this year is carried out in three stages. Students are admitted to universities and colleges belonging to various ministries and run by Shantung and other provinces in the second stage. Students are admitted to other universities and colleges in the third stage. Admission of students to key universities and colleges of the country was successfully concluded on 15 September. At present, the second-stage student admission work is being carried out, while the third-stage work is to be concluded by the end of September.

The situation of admission to the key schools throughout the country was inspiring. For such institutions as Tsinghua University and Peking University, all the students admitted scored more than 380 points. The passing mark for some other universities and colleges was over 360 points. The quality of students admitted was better than last year.

In Shantung Province, 215,431 young people attended the entrance examination of institutions of higher learning this year. Of them, 81,145 people applied for liberal arts departments, and 134,286 for science departments. The percentage of examinees who scored 60 points on the average on both arts and science subjects this year has increased by about three times compared to last year. The total number of students who attended the physical examination in both liberal arts and science departments throughout the province was 22,695 people. The number of students to be admitted this year is 16,069, excluding those majoring in foreign languages, music, fine arts and physical culture.

The Education Ministry of the State Council stipulates that the passing mark for key universities and colleges throughout the country should not be lower than 340 points in general. The number of examinees in our province who got more than 340 points not only meets (the quota for numbers of students set by key universities and colleges), but exceeds it, and some of the students have been admitted to other universities and colleges.

In carrying out student admission work this year, Shantung Province fully implements the party's various policies. Among applicants with the same moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, priority is given to workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and their sons and daughters, examinees from PLA units and children of martyrs.

Attention is paid to admitting Taiwan-born youth, youth from Hong Kong and Macao, and returned Overseas Chinese youth. The educated youth who have gone or returned to the countryside should be admitted to various universities and colleges if they got the minimum passing mark. Universities and colleges oriented to the local needs should admit more students of their respective localities. All sorts of universities and colleges should pay attention to admitting girl students. Among applicants with scores in the same range, coal, petroleum and geological universities and colleges should give priority to admitting staff members and workers of industrial and mining enterprises in the corresponding fields as well as the graduates of senior middle schools in mining areas or oilfields. Universities and colleges of medicine and pharmacology should give priority to admitting excellent barefoot doctors. Agricultural universities and colleges should admit on a priority basis agricultural scientific and technical personnel who have had good performance and graduates of '7 May' schools and agricultural middle schools.

The new student admission work should be handled strictly in accordance with the regulations. Nobody is allowed to say that a certain student must be accepted. Those going by the backdoor, committing malpractices and offering or taking bribes should be treated strictly. Serious offenders should be punished. The punishment can be as severe as expulsion from the party and treatment according to law.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI DISCUSSES PRACTICE, TRUTH--The party school of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting on 19 September to discuss the question of practice being the sole criterion of truth. (Chiang Nan) and (Li Tso-chang), vice presidents of the party school, addressed the meeting. The participants stressed that the issue over practice being the sole criterion of truth is not merely a theoretical one but one having a vital bearing on the success or failure of our revolution and future of our country and that it should be thoroughly clarified. They agreed that whether or not one recognizes practice as the sole criterion of truth determines whether he truly upholds Chairman Mao's great banner or merely pretends to do so. They pointed out that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is not a dogma that should remain unchanged for thousands of years to come. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

SHANGHAI OVERSEAS CHINESE GATHERING--21 Sep, Shanghai--More than 1,900 people met in Shanghai today to celebrate the reactivation of the Shanghai Municipal Association of Returned Overseas Chinese after more than a decade of inactivity. Persons attending the meeting included Li Chu-wen, director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Yeh Shang-chih [0673 1424 1807], deputy director of the United Front Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Tung Yin-chu [5516 1377 0443] Wu Ting-ming [0702 7844 6900] and Liu Nien-chih, vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Association of Returned Overseas Chinese Chinese deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the CPNCC National Committee. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1626 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

SHANGHAI HARBOR CONSOLIDATION--Under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and with the assistance of work teams from the Ministry of Communications, cadres and workers of Shanghai harbor have penetratingly criticized the gang of four, eliminated their pernicious influence, healed the harbor's internal wounds, consolidated harbor operations and restored order. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW]

KWANGTUNG HOLDS RALLY ON QUALITY MONTH ACTIVITIES

HK291433Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] A broadcast and television rally on "Quality Month" activities on the industry and communications front in Kwangtung Province and Canton Municipality was held at Canton's Chungshan Memorial Hall on the afternoon of 26 September. The rally summed up the experiences in launching "Quality Month" activities on the industry and communications front in Kwangtung and Canton since September and mobilized the masses of staff and workers to strive to further improve product quality.

Attending the rally were Chiao Lin-i, executive secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Liang Hsiang, second secretary of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Tu Chen-hsiang, secretary of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee; and Tang Kuo-liang, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. (Chiu Tsun-fu), deputy minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, also attended the rally.

Over 5,000 people including representatives of cadres, workers and technicians from various factories and enterprises in the province were present at Chungshan Memorial Hall. Tens of thousands of staff and workers in various factories and enterprises of this province either listened to the radio broadcast of the rally or watched the televised rally. The rally was presided over by (Wang Huan), director of the provincial Industry and Communications Office.

Comrade Tang Kuo-liang said in his speech at the rally: [begin recording] "This province's province's product quality is still very poor as a result of the protracted interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four. In particular, there are many problems in farm machinery and agricultural-support products. Industrial management is chaotic. Products have not been manufactured according to blueprints. The processing of machine parts is coarse and slow. Major machine parts are passed at a slow rate on a wide scale. The peasants are very dissatisfied with this situation." "There are also many problems in light industrial products. The quality of many light industrial products has decreased in comparison with previous standards." [end recording]

(Chiu Tsun-fu), deputy minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, and Chiao Lin-i, executive secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, gave instruction at the rally. Comrade Chiao Lin-i said: All areas, departments and enterprises must proceed from realities, formulate plans for upgrading the standard of product quality. They must also energetically grasp key enterprises and key products, eliminate substandard products as quickly as possible and steadily improve product quality.

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KWANGTUNG'S MILITIA 'FILM WEEK'--September 29th will be the 20th anniversary of Chairman Mao's issuance of the instruction "Organize Contingents of the People's Militia on a Big Scale." To study and publicize Chairman Mao's thought on people's war and to vigorously strengthen militia building, the Political Department of the Kwangtung Military District and the Kwangtung Culture Bureau have decided to jointly hold a "film week" beginning 23 September to mark the 20th anniversary of Chairman Mao's issuance of the instruction. During the "film week" all cinemas in the cities and townships in Kwangtung and various film teams in various rural areas, factories and mines shall organize the showing of various films about the achievements of the militia in the great revolutionary struggles and about its significant role in the three great revolutionary movements. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 78 HK]

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HUA'S INSTRUCTIONS REVERSE VERDICTS IN HEILUNGKIANG LEAGUE

OW281420Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Acting in accordance with the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Hulunpeierh League CCP Committee has reversed verdicts in the framed up case regarding the "(Chingneijen) party" and its variant organization, "the National Unification Party," rehabilitated and exonerated those victims who either died or were injured as a result of persecution and punished a small number of class enemies who seized the opportunity to take class revenge and punished criminals who violated the law and disrupted discipline. This decision has won the unanimous support of the masses.

The case regarding the "(Chingneijen) party" and its variant organization, the "National Unification Party," was shocking and was subjectively and arbitrarily concocted by the former Inner Mongolia party core group's principal responsible person who carried out Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line during the 1968 campaign to "purify class ranks." In this case, the relations between ourselves and the enemies were reversed; party policies were trampled under foot; many party branches were framed as "(Chingneijen) party" branches. Thus, many CCP members, revolutionary cadres and people of various nationalities were wrongly accused and cruelly persecuted.

On 20 April our wise leader Chairman Hua issued an important instruction to thoroughly resolve the matter. As a result, people of all nationalities in Hulunpeierh league have been exonerated. They had suffered from false charges for 10 years. The victims of all nationalities are very grateful to Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and are determined to repay the party's solicitude with actual deeds of grasping revolution and promoting production. Many units that have seriously implemented party policies are witnessing unity in struggle and a steady rise in production. A banner [words indistinct] which suffered serious damage when Lin Piao's followers tried to ferret out "(Chingneijen) party" members has achieved marked results in livestock breeding this year after overcoming difficulties caused by windstorms and snow. The situation in the countryside is also fine. Autumn-ripening crops are growing well, and a bumper harvest is in sight.

At present, Hulunpeierh league's people, with ease of mind, are working harder than ever before. They are determined to respond to Chairman Hua's great call on strengthening unity and to strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

KIRIN FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS ART FESTIVAL

SK020646Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin provincial 1978 theatrical festival sponsored by the Kirin Provincial Culture Bureau and the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles successfully closed on 29 September in Changchun. This was the first large-scale theatrical festival in our province since the smashing of the gang of four.

On the afternoon of 29 September, a closing and awards ceremony was held. Attending the ceremony were: First Secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Wang En-mao; Deputy Secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee Comrade Yu Ko; Vice Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Yang Chan-tao; and responsible comrades from the Propaganda Department of the Kirin provincial party committee.

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They also received the leading group of the theatrical festival, directors of the culture bureaus of various localities and a number of representatives of the casts and had a picture taken with the winners.

The theatrical festival lasted 20 days. This was a grand review of the work on the literary and art front in the orientation of the persisting in serving workers, peasants and soldiers.

Participating comrades at the festival unanimously stated that they would make sustained and redoubled efforts, continue the triumphant advance and strive to make new contributions to the flourishing of the socialist literary and art undertakings.

SHENYANG PLA UNITS HOLD MEETINGS ON MILITIA WORK

SK281007Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 78 SK

[Text] On the eve of commemorating the 20th anniversary of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's directive on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a large scale and in the days of deeply conveying and implementing the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, the Shenyang PLA units, from 18 to 24 September, ceremoniously held a meeting of the advanced collectives and individuals in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. A total of 1,007 representatives attended the meeting, including representatives of the advanced collectives and individuals who have made outstanding achievements in militia work, advanced full-time armed cadres who devote themselves to the work of militia building, representatives of advanced collectives of PLA units which actively succeeded in militia work and representatives of demobilized and retired army men, army men transferred to civilian work and representatives of old militia heroes and models.

Present at the meeting were Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, Kan Wei-han, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units. Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Liaoning Provincial Military District; Hu I-min, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Yang Chan-tao, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Shih-chun, Standing Committee member of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and (Cheng Chung-tang), deputy director of the [words indistinct] of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA also attended the meeting.

The meeting was aimed at ceremoniously commemorating the 20th anniversary of the issuance of Chairman Mao's directive on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a large scale, implementing the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, publicizing Chairman Mao's thought on people's war, studying wise leader and commander Chairman Hua's important instruction on militia work, deeply exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four for their crimes in undermining militia building and wiping out their pernicious influence, reviewing the achievements in carrying out the campaign of fostering advanced collectives in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily and summing up and exchanging experience so as to commend the advanced and foster pace setters. It was also aimed at mobilizing the masses of militiamen to vigorously strengthen the militia building and make contributions to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

On the afternoon of 18 September, the meeting was ceremoniously opened in the "1 August" theater. The opening ceremony was presided over by Chiang Yung-hui, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units. Kan Wei-han, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units made an opening address. The attending leading comrades of the three northeast provinces delivered speeches. Hsiao Chuan-fu, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units, made a report conveying the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference.

During the meeting, the participants sincerely studied the directives given by Chairmen Mao and Hua in regard to militia building and the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, listened to the reports made by the 15 advanced units and individuals on their typical experiences and witnessed a demonstration of the Liaoning militia training methods. In light of the actual situation, they deeply exposed and criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four and its sworn follower in Liaoning for their crimes in undermining militia building. Through studies and discussions, the participants have exchanged their experience and learned good thinking, work style and experience from the advanced collectives and individuals. They have discovered the weak links in their own collectives. They have thus further raised their understanding, set straight the orientation, invigorated the fighting will and heightened their spirit with regard to reviving and carrying forward the fine tradition of militia work and vigorously strengthening militia building under the new historical conditions. The meeting proceeded in an ardent, exciting and lively atmosphere from beginning to end. On the morning of 23 September, Hsiao Chuan-fu, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units, made a report: "Under the new historical conditions, carry forward the fine tradition on militia work and vigorously strengthen militia building." In his report, he first affirmed the achievements scored by the northeast region in militia building since the issuance of Chairman Mao's directive on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a large scale. Following this, he summed up the basic experience in vigorously carrying out militia building. These experiences show: Only by unswervingly implementing Chairman Mao's theory and line on militia, can we succeed in militia work. Adherence to the unified leadership exercised by the party committees over militia work constitutes the fundamental guarantee for success in militia work. Only as long as we adhere to the principle of combining production labor with military training and building militia in the course of the three great revolutionary movements, can we invigorate our militia work. Only by persisting in bringing up both Red and expert contingents of people's armed forces cadres who cherish the armed forces and know well not only the central but also the professional work can we put every work on a solid basis. Only by persisting in carrying out investigation and study and adopting the work style and working method of promoting work in all areas by drawing upon experience gained in the work on key points, can we take initiative in the work and carry out the work in a down-to-earth way.

On 24 September, the closing ceremony of the meeting was presided over by the political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units Kan Wei-han. Commander Li Te-sheng delivered a speech at the ceremony. He said: To vigorously strengthen militia building was the invariable thought of Chairman Mao and is the glorious mission entrusted to us by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. This also demonstrates their ardent expectations from us. We must heighten our understanding on the strategic position and role of militia. We should by no means think that in future wars, waged under modernized conditions, the militia will no longer be important and will be dispensable. On the contrary, the more modernized the war, the more it is necessary to attach importance to the integrated power of the system of armed forces that combines the field armies with the regional forces and the militia and to the role of the militia.

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In his speech, Commander Li stressed: In vigorously strengthening militia building, it is necessary to firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. The interference and sabotage caused by the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--to militia building were extremely serious, and their pernicious influence was deep and the consequence was grave. Therefore, it is imperative to exert all-out efforts in order to thoroughly criticize the sinister stuff pushed by them and to wipe out their pernicious influence. In connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Biao and in light of the actual situation, efforts should be made to grasp the problems which greatly harmed and deeply affected militia building, to criticize them penetratingly and thoroughly so as to end turmoil and restore order and to set things straight from the bottom up. It is necessary to restore and carry forward the fine tradition of militia work and further correct the orientation of militia building.

In vigorously strengthening militia building, it is necessary to carry out militia work centering on the general task for the new period. We should effectively combine production labor with military training and making all-out efforts in production with organizing the militia on a big scale. In this way, the militia work will be increasingly dynamical, solid and fine.

In conclusion, Commander Li said: To strengthen militia building is a common task for the entire party and army. Under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, we must create a lively situation in which the party committees pay attention to, everyone shows concern for and various departments concerned take part in militia work.

At the closing ceremony, Chang Wu, deputy political commissar of Shenyang PLA units read out an order issued by Shenyang PLA units on commending the advanced collectives and individuals in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. He also read orders commending 15 units, including the militia division of Taching oilfield, as the pace setters of the advanced collectives putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily; the militia observing post of the militia company of (Huanghsiyingsu) brigade in Aihui commune in Aihui County of Heilungkiang Province as the advanced militia observing post; Comrades (Chien Sheng-fa), (Han Chung-jen), and (Wang Chin-lien)--female, as the pace setters of advanced fulltime armed cadres; Comrade (Chao Chih-hsieh), political instructor of the militia company of (Peichengchen) brigade, (Peichengchen) commune, in Changling County of Kirin Province as the pace setter of advanced militia cadres, 464 collectives, including the militia division of the Shenyang locomotive and rolling stock plant, as advanced collectives in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily; 42 comrades, including (Tsai Lin), as advanced full-time armed cadres, 64 comrades, including (Lu Chung-lu), as advanced militia cadres and militiamen; and 18 collectives, including a certain regiment of Shenyang PLA units, as advanced collectives which have scored achievements in militia work.

The meeting included an awarding ceremony in which honor rifles, rifles as teaching aids, honor banners and certificates of citations were awarded to the advanced collectives and individuals in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. In addition, the representatives unanimously passed a letter of proposal to the militiamen throughout the three northeast provinces.

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Li Te-sheng Attends, Speaks

OW291005Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the issuance of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's instruction on organizing contingents of the people's militia on large scale and at a time when the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference are being conveyed and implemented more thoroughly, from 18 to 24 September the Shenyang PLA units ceremoniously held a meeting of advanced units and individuals on putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. Among the more than 1,000 participants were representatives of advanced units and individuals who had performed outstanding militia work service, representatives of professional militia work cadres who had dedicated themselves to their work wholeheartedly, representatives of advanced army units which had actively promoted militia work, representatives of demobilized and retired army men and representatives of veteran militia heroes and models.

Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Kan Wei-han, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; and other leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units attended the meeting. Also present were Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; Hu I-min, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Yang Chan-tao, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Shih-chun, Standing Committee member of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and (Cheng Hu-chang), deputy bureau chief of the Mass Work Department of the PLA General Political Department.

The meeting was held for the following purposes: To ceremoniously celebrate the 20th anniversary of the issuance of Chairman Mao's instruction on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a large scale; to implement the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference; to publicize Chairman Mao's concept on people's war; to study wise leader and supreme commander Chairman Hua's important instructions on militia work; to deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four for their crimes in sabotaging militia building and eliminate their pernicious influence; to review the achievements in the campaign to build advanced units in doing a good job of militia work organizationally, politically and militarily, sum up and exchange experience, commend the advanced and foster pace setters; and to mobilize the vast numbers of militiamen to vigorously step up militia building and to contribute their part for fulfilling the general task for the new period.

On the morning of 18 September, the meeting ceremoniously opened at the "1 August" theater of the Shenyang PLA units. Kan Wei-han, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, delivered the opening speech. The participating leading comrades of the three northeast provinces addressed the meeting. Hsiao Chuan-fu, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units, conveyed the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference.

During the meeting, Deputy Commander Hsiao Chuan-fu made a report on carrying forward the fine traditions of militia work and vigorously stepping up militia building under the new historical conditions. In his speech, Deputy Commander Hsiao Chuan-fu first affirmed the achievement of the three northeast provinces in militia building since our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao issued the instruction on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a large scale. He then summed up the basic experience in organizing contingents of the people's militia on a large scale.

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At the closing ceremony, Commander Li Te-sheng delivered a speech. He said: Wise leader and supreme commander Chairman Hua wrote a brilliant inscription for the National Militia Work Conference, calling on us to uphold the system under which our armed forces are a combination of the field armies, the regional forces and the militia and vigorously step up militia building. To vigorously step up militia building is a consistent teaching of Chairman Mao. It is also the ardent hope of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and a glorious task they entrust to us. We must therefore raise our understanding of the strategic role and function of the people's militia. We must not think that the militia is no longer important in a future war fought under modern conditions and therefore can be dispensed with. On the contrary, in a modern war the power of our armed forces as a whole, which is derived from the combination of the field armies, the regional forces and the militia, should be further stressed along with the role of the militia. To vigorously step up militia building, it is necessary to firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. The sabotage of militia building by the gang of four and their sworn follower, the overlord of the northeast, was extremely serious. Their pernicious influence is very deep and the dire effects they caused are widespread. To thoroughly repudiate their sinister things and eliminate their pernicious influence, it is necessary for us to exert more strenuous efforts.

It is necessary to link the exposure and criticism of the gang of four with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao. It is necessary to concentrate on those matters of militia work where the gang's influence has been the deepest and the damage wrought has been the worst and, by thoroughly discrediting their things, clear up all the confusion created by them and restore order. It is necessary to restore and carry forward the fine traditions of militia work and turn our militia building onto the right track.

In his speech, Commander Li Te-sheng demanded that militia organizations at all levels promote militia work with reference to the general task for the new period and effectively integrate productive labor with military training, professional work with militia work. Thus they would put militia work on a more solid basis and enable it to advance more vigorously. In conclusion, Commander Li Te-sheng called on party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership over militia work in order to create a situation in which the party committees take militia work seriously, the masses show concern over it and all sectors concerned give their support to it.

At the closing ceremony, Chang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, read the official order of the Shenyang PLA units on commending the advance units and individuals in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

LIAONING FIRST SECRETARY JEN CHUNG-I ATTENDS SPORTS EVENT

SK300048Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The last game for both the men's and women's teams of the second stage of the Liaoning provincial 1978 workers' basketball competition was held on the evening of 28 September in the Liaoning gymnasium. The provincial organs' men's team and the Shenyang women's team won the championship in this match. Watching this game were: First Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Jen Chung-i; secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Chang Shu-te; Standing Committee members of the Liaoning provincial party committee (Chen I-kuang) and Chang Tieh-chin; and deputy secretary of the Shenyang municipal party committee Huang Chih.

This match demonstrates that the level of technique of the workers' amateur basketball games in our province has been substantially raised. Placing second to sixth in this match among the men's teams were: Luta, Shenyang, Penhsi, Yingkou and Anshan; in the women's teams were: the railway teams of Luta, Penhsi, Anshan, Tantung and Shenyang.

Attends National Day Soiree

SK010650Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 30 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the evening of 30 September, Liaoning Province, Shenyang PLA units and Shenyang Municipality jointly held a soiree in the Liaoning gymnasium to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

On this festive occasion, Shenyang Municipality is full of joy. Gaily decorated for the festival, the Liaoning gymnasium was brightly lighted and full of jubilation. Huge portraits of great leader Chairman Mao and wise leader Chairman Hua were hung above the rostrum. Eye-catching slogans in the gymnasium read: "Closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua to continue the triumphing advance," "Hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end" and "Close ranks and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period."

Full of joy, more than 10,000 cadres and the masses from various fronts happily got together to celebrate the glorious day. Attending the soiree were: Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Jen Chung-i, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees Hu I-min, Chang Shu-te, Yang Ta-i, (Chien I-huang), (Chang Tieh-chin), Wang Ying-chung, Yang Po, Chao Chi, Wang Chi-yuan and Chang Chih-yuan; responsible comrades of Shenyang PLA units Kan Wei-han, Hsiao Chuan-fu, Li Hua-min, (Hsieh Chen-hua), (Kuang Wu), (Lo Shen-fu), (Wu Chi-chih), (Liu Chuan-lien) and (Shih Ching-hsi); responsible comrades of the Shenyang municipal party and revolutionary committees Hsiao Tso-han, Chang Li-ko, (Teng Chu-ju), Cheng Hsiang-chiu, (Liu Tseng-han), (Yu Chung-ming), (Huang Chih), Li Cheng and (Wang Tien); and responsible person of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee Niu Ping-pu. Also attending the soiree were responsible comrades of provincial and municipal level departments, committees, offices and bureaus.

At the soiree, literary and art workers of the Liaoning song and dance troupe, the song and dance troupe of Shenyang PLA units, the Shenyang Peking Opera Theater, the Shenyang acrobatic troupe and the Shenyang recitation and ballad-singing troupe presented excellent performances.

BRIEFS

LIAONING MINORITY DELEGATION--Led by (Cheng Cheng-hsieh), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Liaoning provincial party committee, a 20-member Liaoning minority visiting group composed of persons of Manchu, Mongolian, Kirean, Hui and Sibo nationalities left Shenyang for Peking on 21 September. In addition to participating in National Day activities in Peking, this group will visit Tachai, Changsha, Shaoshan and Shanghai. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK]

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